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THE

MILITIAMAN'S MANUAL,

AND

SWORD-PLAY

WITHOUT A MASTER.

RAPIER AND BROAD-SWORD EXERCISES

COPIOUSLY EXPLAINED AND ILLUSTRATED;

SMALL-ARM LIGHT INFANTRY DRILL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY;
INFANTRY MANUAL OF PERCUSSION MUSKET; COMPANY
DRILL OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY.

ENLARGED, REVISED, CORRECTED, AND EDITED

BY CAPT. M. W. BERRIMAN,

Engaged for the last thirty years in the practical instruction of military students.

SECOND EDITION.

New York:
D. VAN NOSTRAND, 192 BROADWAY.
1861.

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HARVARD COLLEGE
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" The Militiaman's Manual ; and Sword Play without a Master. Rapier and Broad Sword Exercise Copiously Explained and Illustrated. Small-Arm Light Infantry Drill of the United States Army ; Infantry Manual of Percussion Musket ; Company Drill of the United States Cavalry. The most perfect Manual ever placed in the Soldier's hand, should be carried in every Soldier's knapsack. Enlarged, Revised, Compiled and Edited by Capt. M. W. Berriman, engaged for the last thirty years in the Practical Instruction of Military Students," the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor.

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GEO. J. BETTS,
Clerk of the Souther District of New-York

PREFACE.

AMONGST a people so situated and circumstanced as are we of the United States, it would be impossible to exaggerate the importance of having every citizen, or at least a full sufficiency of citizens,—instructed in the rudiments of military science, and capable of turning out at short notice to take part, when needful, in defence of our liberties, our boundaries, and progress.

The policy of the republican form of government is very properly opposed to the maintenance of a vast standing army, such as that by aid of which Louis Napoleon overthrew the freedom he had sworn to guard; such as that by which the Austrian Government maintains its despotic rule over abject and struggling millions. Presidents are but men, after all, though selected by the voice of the nation; and the priceless boon of independence which our fathers won for us on many a bloody field, is too precious in our eyes to be hazarded, by giving the Federal Executive control of so dangerous a weapon and temptation, as every ambitious man must find in an army of hirelings, subject to the strict obedience of the camp and competent, from their numbers and spirit, to attempt the elevation to empire of whomsoever would be bold enough to lead them.

To guard against this danger, remote and improbable as it may seem, the settled policy of the United States both has been and must wisely continue, to maintain a regular army not larger

than the immediate necessities of the frontiers we are called upon to protect; an army, in fact, which shall rather be a nucleus for volunteer soldiery to rally round in time of war, than such an organization as should be competent of its own strength and motion, to wield any influence over the government and people it is enlisted to protect.

It is in this grand element of the volunteer soldiery—the alacrity with which our young citizen-chivalry leaps to arms —the enthusiasm which answers the call for ten thousand men, with eager and clamorous offers of service from two hundred thousand throats,—it is in these indications of a warlike and irresistible spirit, that we find our real protection from Old World jealousies and hatreds. And confident in the inexhaustible nature of this enthusiasm, we can afford to look with complacency on the few thousand Regulars who permanently sustain the flag of the United States, along a frontier and seaboard of more than fifty thousand miles.

Everywhere throughout our country—and long may it remain so! we find the Soldier-spirit manifesting its force amongst all ages and classes, from the children who parade the streets with wooden guns and penny trumpets as their earliest pastime, to the splendidly equipped and disciplined bodies of cavalry and infantry, who spend time, money and exertions, without grudging, to make themselves competent at any moment to the defence of their homes, their liberties, and the inviolability of the American flag.

It is in view of these things, carefully noted and reported, that high European authorities have pronounced us "the most naturally warlike people in the world;" and who shall pretend to limit the influence which this belief has had in securing for us the respect which our flag enjoys abroad, and that happy immunity from aggression which, for this long time past, has given our warlike spirit no cause or call for any very extensive excitement?

But let it once be thought or even imagined in Europe, that the twelve or fourteen thousand soldiers enlisted in the Federal Army, give any thing like a just approximation to the military resources of the United States, and how long would it be before the legions of tyranny would be thundering at the gates of this grand republican temple,—this haven for all the wrecks of foreign wrong; this free and bounteous Mother, receiving to her breast, and hiding under the broad folds of her starry robe, all the children of oppression who choose to seek protection at her hands in the name, and with the countersign of Liberty!

It is indeed of the first and last importance that the military spirit of our people, and the youth more especially, should be fostered, ripened and maintained. Everywhere the largest and most liberal facilities should be afforded, for the formation of companies and regiments; and each State in the Union should give generously to the cause in which the common liberty is at stake.

Not only should regular companies be encouraged, but in target parties and other merely occasional gatherings connected with military duty, much might be taught our young men, which it would profit them in the day of trial to be acquainted with. These target companies contain the finest elements for more permanent organization; the soldier spirit and *esprit de corps* is generated amongst them; the first lessons of discipline and obedience pleasantly instilled; the ambition for more perfect knowledge awakened, and in numberless instances which have fallen under the writer's personal observation, the Target Party of one Fall, has become the regularly organized militia company of the ensuing Spring.

It is a fact which all experience teaches, that an army without discipline is the most dangerous of rabbles. No

courage, no enthusiasm, no personal daring on the part of men and officers, can make up for the want of an unbroken front and concentrated movements in the presence of a disciplined enemy. This discipline may, under certain circumstances, exist without any settled form of movement and attack, as was to a great extent the case with Marion and his resistless corps of partizans ;—but amongst them also, there was a thorough understanding of man with man, and even the precipitate confusion of their forays had a certain order in its disorder, which served in the absence of any more concerted operations. The enemy, also, was seldom or never attacked in the open field where discipline could be exhibited ; but every road-cut through the United States, every bridge built, every forest felled, and every city erected,—all these things go to make it more unlikely that we shall ever again be engaged in a war where mere guerilla recklessness can have any favorable effect in checking the advance of a regular and fully-organized army.

It therefore becomes the more imminently necessary, that all capable and wishing to defend their country in time of need, should make themselves familiar with the few simple and healthful exercises which are required of the infantry and light infantry soldiers, when first called upon to take the field. With this instruction steadily pursued in the intervals of business, it would require but a month of active service to make the volunteer the equal of a veteran. The sword exercise, too, is of all others the most graceful, sanatory and invigorating ; it expands the chest, gives poise and agility to the figure, quickens the eye and hand with new excitement, and sends that chivalrous hot current through the veins which only the practised Swordsman can experience. More than all other means of defence or attack, the sword is the weapon of the *gentleman ;* the weapon of chivalry and romance ; the

the weapon of Murat and Marion. Too true it is that the great majority of officers merely carry it as the badge of their authority, without any sufficing or even proximate knowledge of its practical value and resources; they point with it, flourish it, salute with it,—but of its real excellence and utility as an instrument in the hands of a soldier, it is to be feared that the majority know little or nothing at all.

To remedy this, amongst other matters, and to diffuse in a form accessible and comprehensible to all, the duties and exercises of the Infantry and Light Infantry drill, the undersigned, who has spent more than thirty years in active military life, and the training of young soldiers, has compiled and revised this volume, using all such military helps as came within his reach, and extending and simplifying the codes of former practice, wherever his experience showed that this could be safely done, and with advantage to the student.

In the present volume he believes that he can offer to the youth and military aspirants of the country, a complete and perfect code, containing, within the briefest limits, all matters essential to the branches of arms treated of, and such a manual of Practical Exercise as can nowhere else be found condensed into a form so concise and intelligible. He may appeal to his reputation as a Drill Officer, with confidence that thousands of his former pupils, in all ranks of the United States and militia services, will cheerfully accord to him the merit of having done somewhat—if not much—towards giving them their present efficiency, and saving them many years of trouble, by setting them on the right track at the commencement.

With these few preparatory words, and commending the work of his experience to the studies of all those who aspire to something higher than the position of mere machines,—

who would understand the theory and logic, as well as practice of the noble profession of arms, he would now beg to subscribe himself.

The Public's

Very obedient Servant,

MATTHEW W. BERRIMAN, Capt.

SMALLSWORD EXERCISE.

THE practice begins without the sword, with the—

I. BALANCE MOTIONS. [Pl. 1.]

ATTENTION.

Body erect, heels close, hands hanging down at ease, shoulders back, chest open, head erect.

First Position—ONE.

Half face to the left, left hand grasping the right arm above the elbow, right supporting the left elbow in the hollow of the hand, head to the front, feet at right angles, heels together, right foot pointing front, shoulders square to the left, knees well together.

TWO.

Bend the knees, pressing them out, body erect, weight resting on left leg.

THREE.

Move right foot eight inches to the rear of left foot, toe lightly touching the ground, foot held vertically, knees well pressed out.

FOUR.

Move right foot smartly eighteen inches in advance of the left heel, heels in line, weight of body well on left leg.

REST.

Come up smartly to *one*.

These balance motions should be well practised in squad

II. TAKE THE SWORD. [Pl. 2.]

THE SIMPLE PARADES.

The first practice should be in the four simple parades of *Carte, Tierce, Demi-circle*, and *Octave*.

CARTE—ON GUARD.

Step out smartly, eighteen inches, with the right foot, body well up, head erect, chest full, waist in, shoulders square to the left, weight well on left leg, knees pressed out, heels in line, feet square, the sword held firmly but lightly in hand, wrist flexible, opposite the mark or nipple of the breast, elbow rather in; the left arm at an easy curve raised behind the head, hand open, fingers together; hold the sword with the two first fingers, the thumb along the handle, not too near the shell or gaurd, the points of the fingers up, the button of the sword opposite the hollow of the shoulder.

MARCH

Right foot forward six inches, eye over the button, and on your adversary's eye; follow with the left foot, same distance, and come to a steady guard. Not too fast, count one, two, or right, left.

Practise this well, till you can march and not totter when coming on guard.

RETIRE.

Left foot back six inches, right follows, come on a steady guard.

LONGE CARTE. [Pl. 3. fig. 2.]

Step out thirty-six inches, knee quite perpendicular to the instep, left knee well straightened, left arm brought down along the left side, but not touching, palm to the front, fingers straight, body well up, head erect, right hand higher than the

head, fingers pointing up, button low as the shoulder, see over and outside the arm.

ON GUARD.

Come up without a jerk; steady on guard.

March—Longe—Retire—Longe—On Guard.

CHANGE—TIERCE.

You were on guard in *Carte*. Drop your point close under your adversary's sword, and come up on the left side of his blade; turn your wrist, your thumb comes more to the top, your knuckles to the right, your fingers down, the sword held with a stronger grasp.

LONGE, [Pl. 4].

Out smartly, head well up, see your adversary inside of your arm.

On Guard—March—Change—Longe—Carte—On Guard.

Retire—Change—Tierce—Longe—On Guard.

REST.

Come to the first position, the sword button on the right foot, left arm by the side.

On Guard—In Carte.

CHANGE—DEMI-CIRCLE.

Extend your arm, hand high as the hollow of the shoulder, point below the mark, fingers up, opposition on the right of your adversary's blade.

CHANGE—OCTAVE.

Pass your sword over but close to his sword, the hand still *in carte*, but the blade opposed *in tierce*.

LONGE—OCTAVE.

Longe with the hand high as the chin, hit in the flank, rather above the hip.

ON GUARD—CHANGE—DEMI-CIRCLE.

Make your change close, keep a steady hand.

LONGE—DEMI-CIRCLE—ON GUARD. [Pl. 5.]

Carte—Longe—Tierce—Longe—Demi-circle—Longe—

OCTAVE—LONGE.

ON GUARD—CARTE—BEAT.

By a circular movement of the wrist, briskly engage his blade in the feeble with your forte, pass down with half circle, bringing your point toward his hand, but well up at the same time.

On GUARD—IN CARTE—DISENGAGE—ONE.

Without changing your hand, drop your point under his blade; by relaxing your grasp, bring it up closely on his left.

DISENGAGE—ONE, TWO.

Finding an opposition to your first disengagement by the same movement, drop your point and return to *carte*.

DISENGAGE—ONE, TWO, THREE.

Bring it back to the first disengagement.

Disengage—One—Longe—Disengage—One— Two—Longe.

DISENGAGE—ONE, TWO, THREE—LONGE.

THE PARRIES.

PARRY—CARTE. [Pl. 3, fig. I.]

When your adversary longes *in Carte*, keep your point before you for a return, that by moving your hand inside, say six inches, you may carry his point clear of your left ear; be careful not to move the whole blade, lest he makes a reprise or double thrust.

RIPOSTE.

Having made your parry return your longe immediately; but keep cool, do not flurry yourself, and come quickly on guard.

Parries in Carte, Demi-circle, Tierce, and Octave.

PARRY—TIERCE.

Keep your point well before you, contract the arm slightly and raise your hand, that you may throw his point clear of your right ear.

PARRY—DEMI-CIRCLE. [Pl. 5.]

Parry inside—your point in the centre, but lower than your hand.

PARRY—OCTAVE.

Parry outside, wrist bent toward the centre, point low.

LONGE—SECOND.

Your guard being *in tierce*, drop your point by a semi-circular movement, and longe at the flank.

PARRY—SECOND.

By the demi-circle parade.

PARRY—PRIME. [Pl. 4.]

A longe *in tierce* is made, draw your hand back *in tierce* as high as your brow, point low and obliquely to the left front.

RETURN—SECOND.

Requiring neatness in parry, but very sure return; the adersary will

PARRY—DEMICIRCLE.

LONGE—QUINTE.

Your adversary holding a high guard *in carte*, drop your point to a horizontal, and longe in close under his hand; this parade, being very rarely successful, is seldom used.

FLANCONNADE

Your adversary longes *tierce;* you engage his *feeble* with your *forte*, and, by a circular motion and strong wrist, throw him off, at the same moment making a flank longe. This is also done from *carte* engagements, but is seldom successful.

THE COUNTERS.

Your adversary disengages; at the same moment that he drops his point, follow over and oppose on the side he left This should be constantly practised in the four simple parades

Change from *counter-carte* to *tierce*, then

COUNTER-TIERCE.

Change to *demi-circle*.

COUNTER-DEMI-CIRCLE.

Change to *octave*.

COUNTER-OCTAVE.

Change to *carte*, and repeat. This is very good practice

CUT OVER THE POINT.

Instead of disengaging under the sword, throw your sword back till it clears your adversary's point, and then longe when at *guard*.

CUT—ONE—TWO.

Finding opposition at the first cut, return back the same way and longe.

CUT—ONE—DISENGAGE.

But never disengage and then cut, it always exposes you in the attempt.

CUT—ONE—TWO—DISENGAGE.

Cut one, two—disengage one, and longe

DOUBLE.

Your adversary's point being low and he wary, pass your point in a complete circle round his point, and if he should follow close thrust immediately on arriving home; then—

DOUBLE—ONE—TWO.

Making two circles before you longe.

In all doubles and counters take care to keep your circle as small as possible, or you will expose yourself to a time-thrust.

MANUEL OF SWORD AS INFANTRY.

SHOULDER ARMS.

1*st Motion.*—Raise the right hand as high as the breast, pass it over to sword, and draw it six inches.

2*d Motion.*—Draw it out and extend the right hand to the front, and drop the sword in the hollow of the elbow.

3*d Motion.*—Bring the right hand to the hip, holding the sword between the thumb and two fingers, the edge to the front, the blade perpendicular.

SUPPORT ARMS.

1*st Motion.*—Raise the sword hand as the high as the right breast, edge to the left.

2*d Motion.*—Raise the left hand as high as the shoulder, fingers closed, turn the edge to the front, and drop the sword between the thumb and joint of fore finger of left hand, and lower the right hand to the hip.

CARRY ARMS.

Raise the sword hand as high as the right breast, extend it as to second motion of shoulder arms.

ORDER ARMS.

Drop the sword to the front, the edge down, point three inches from the ground.

SHOULDER ARMS.

Raise the sword hand as high as the right breast, extend the hand as in second motion of shoulder arms.

REST FROM AN ORDER ARMS.

Step the right foot to the rear opposite to its place, the right toe on a line with the left heel, right leg straight, left knee bent perpendicular from the knee to the heel, at the same time fold the arms, the sword hand under the left elbow, sword hanging down the left hip.

At the word Attention Battalion, or Company,

Resume the position of Order Arms.

MANUAL OF THE SWORD AS CAVALRY.

DRAW SWORD.

1*st Motion.*—Carry the right hand over the reins; run the

hand to the wrist through the sword-knot; grasp the sword and draw it six inches out of the scabbard.

2d Motion.—Draw the sword briskly, carry it to the right shoulder, point upwards; drop the hand on the upper part of the right thigh, the little finger on the outside of the gripe and the back of the blade in the hollow of the shoulder. This is the position of *carry sword.*

Slope Sword.—Loosen the grasp of the handle, advancing at the same time the sword-hand, with the wrist turned up, so as to allow the back of the sword to rest on the shoulder in a sloping position.

Carry Sword.—Draw the hand to its position, so as to allow the sword to resume its perpendicularity.

Raise Swords.—[As front rank.] Raise the sword-hand perpendicularly, and bring it as high as the chin, blade to the left and fingers opposite the face, which is the position preparatory *to give point.* Raise the wrist to the height of the eyes—the arm half extended—the edge turned towards the right, and the point a little lower than the wrist.

[As rear-rank.]—Raise the sword, the arm half extended; the wrist a little above the head; the edge upwards, the point backwards and about one foot above the wrist. These are the positions of the sword by the two ranks just before the charge and at the shock when the men are to give point, or cut and use their swords as they see fit, after breaking the line.

Carry-Swords.—Bring the hand to its original position on the thigh.

Return Swords.—Raise the blade perpendicularly; the flat to the front, edge to the left, the thumb to the height of the chin and six inches from it. Carry the wrist near, and opposite to, the left shoulder, drop the point, turn the head to the left, return the sword, bringing the head again to the front and the hand to its position behind the thigh

OFFICER'S SALUTE MOUNTED.

Being at the position of "carry-swords," raise the hand by a circular motion as high as, and opposite to, the chin, with the edge of the blade to the left, then stretching the arm out, and at the same time bringing the point of the blade in a line with the knee and foot, the edge still kept to the left.

The salute being made, the sword is recovered by bringing it back smartly to carry-swords.

DISMOUNTED.

The salute is the same as that prescribed for the infantry.

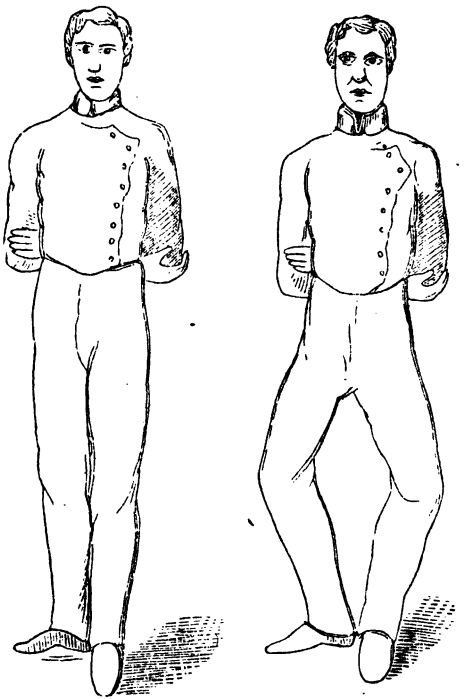
III. SALUTE.

Being at *attention*, preparing for an assault, your sword by your side, held by the finger and thumb, three inches from the guard or shell, the blade along your leg, raise your hand very slowly till above your eye—so as to see your opponent below the palm—pass your hand over to the grip of your sword, draw it through your finger and thumb till it lays across your eye, and at the same time bend your knees; step out smartly, throw your point over, and come on *guard;* make a double beat with your foot, come to *attention* with your heels close, body erect, sword perpendicular, hand with the wrist turned inward, and as high as your mouth; bring the point down over your left ear, circling close to your body, and as you come up, change your hand from *tierce* to *carte;* spring to your position and be on guard, and remain steady prepared to receive your adversary's thrust.

POSITION OF THE SWORD OR SABRE UNDER ARMS.

THE CARRY.

The gripe in the right hand, which is supported against the right hip, the back of the blade against the shoulder.



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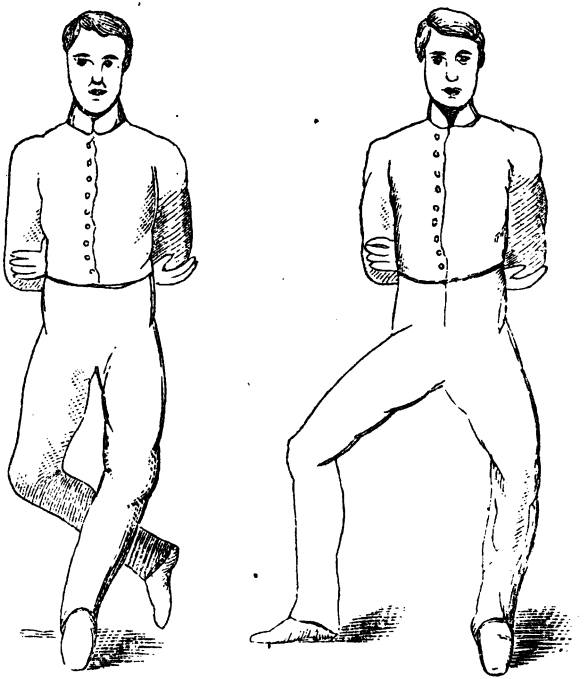

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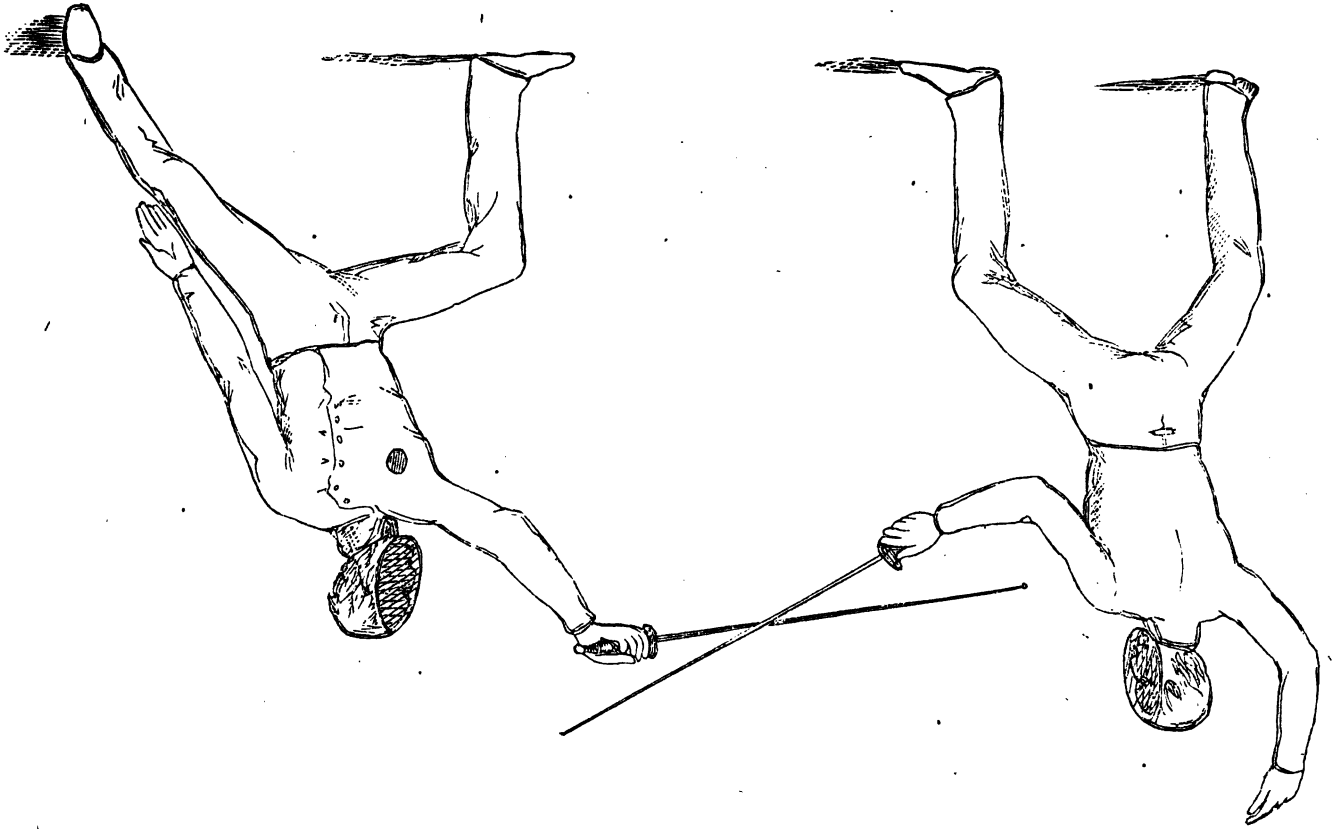
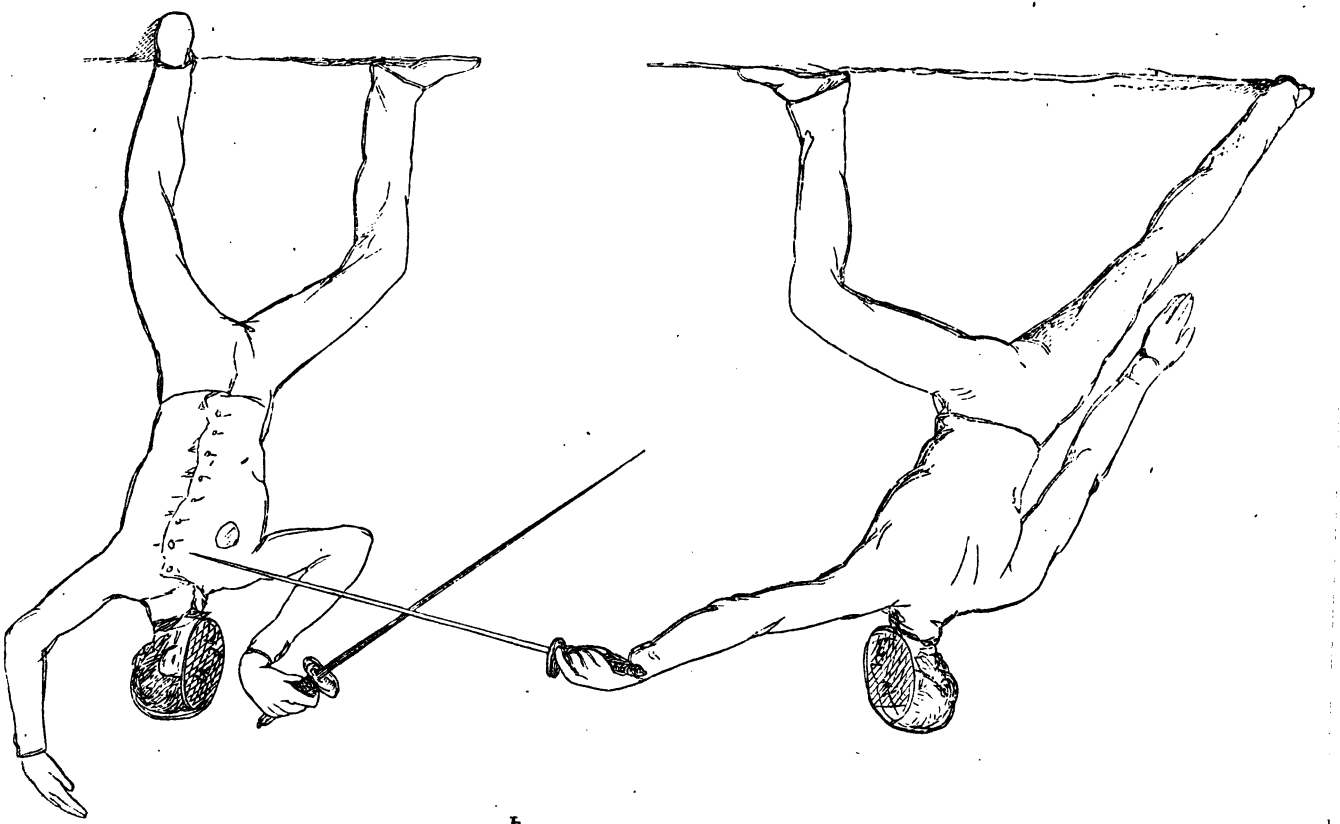
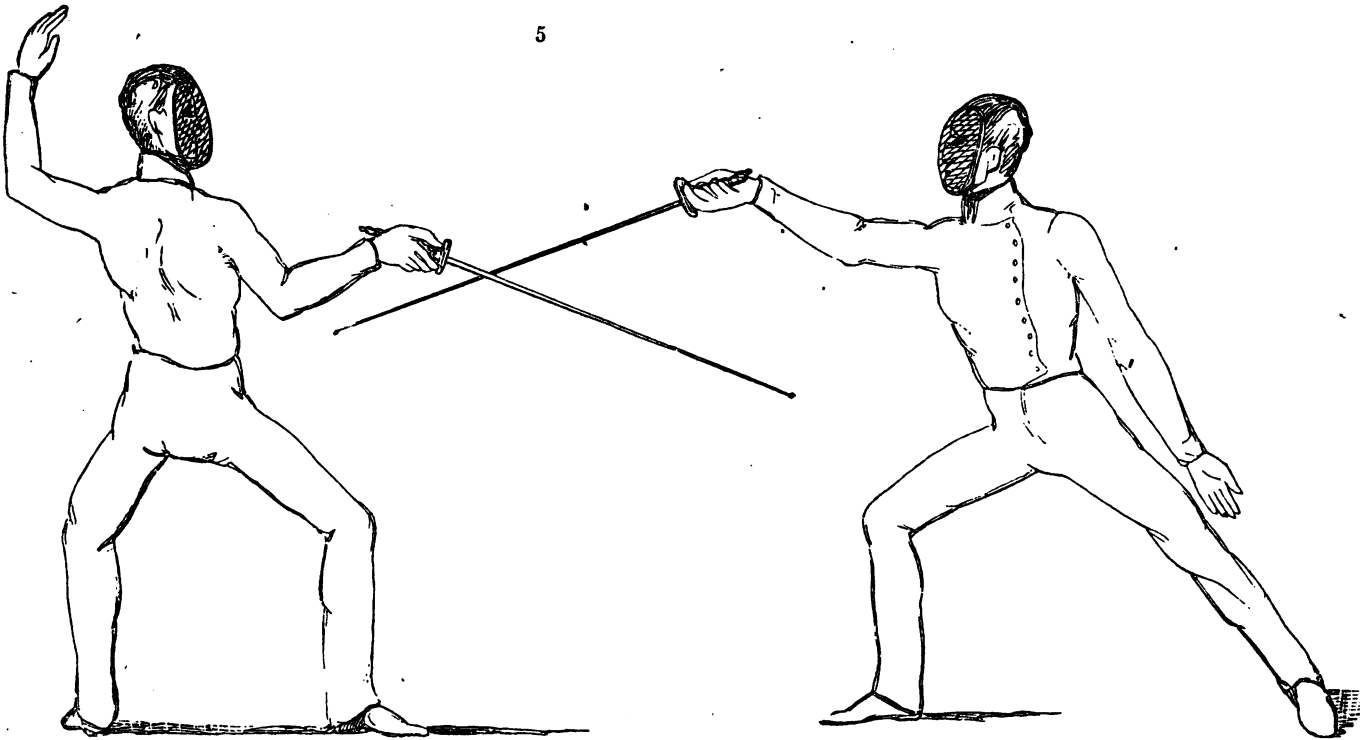






TO SALUTE WITH THE SWORD OR SABRE.

Three times (or *pauses.*)

ONE.

At the distance of six paces from the person to be saluted, raise the sword or sabre perpendicularly, the point up, the flat of the blade opposite to the right eye, the guard at the height of the shoulder and the elbow supported on the body.

TWO.

Drop the point of the sword or sabre by extending the arm, so that the right hand may be brought to the side of the right thigh, and remain in that position until the person to whom the salute is rendered shall be passed, or shall have passed. six paces.

THREE.

Raise the sword or sabre smartly, and resume the position first prescribed.

NOTE.—On parade, the officer remains in the second position so long as the men are at a present.

COLOR SALUTE.

In the ranks, the color-bearer, whether at a halt or on a march, always carries the heel of the color-lance supported at the right hip, the right hand generally placed on the lance at the height of the shoulder, to hold it steady.

When the color has to render honors, the color bearer salutes as follows :

At the distance of six paces slip the right hand along the lance to the height of the eye ; lower the lance by straightening the arm to its full extent, the heel of the lance remaining at the hip, and when the person saluted shall be passed, or shall have pased six paces, bring back the lance to the usual position.

Note.—The color, in bad or windy weather, except in salu-

ting, will be borne furled and cased. The heel or Ferrule of its lance ought to have, for support, a leather stirrup or socket, suspended from a belt, the latter buckled around the waist of the color-bearer.

BROADSWORD EXERCISE.

IV. POSITIONS.

FIRST POSITION—(*In two motions.*)

ONE.

Hands to the rear; right hand under the left elbow. The left hand grasps the right arm near and above the elbow.

TWO.

Half race to the left; head to the front. Feet at right angles; right heel in front of the left heel.

SECOND POSITION—(*In two motions.*)

ONE.

Knees bent and pressed outward; heels together; body erect.

TWO.

Step out twenty-two inches, and come smartly on guard.

CAUTION.—The guard requires the body to be erect, resting lightly on the left leg, with the knees well pressed out, the right knee being in a line perpendicular to the instep; head well up; chin brought rather in; chest open, breathing freely; shoulders square to the left and drawn back; the waist drawn in; the body well balanced on the hips, that the right foot may be freely advanced or drawn back at will.

For these preparatory positions, and the balance motions the practice for the smallsword and for the broadsword is the same.

V. BALANCE MOTIONS.

ONE.

Being on guard, move the right foot to the rear and left, the toe resting on the ground eight inches from the left heel; the knees well bent.

TWO.

Extend the left leg.

THREE.

Bend the left leg, falling into number one.

FOUR.

Come on guard.

FIVE.

Come up to the first position.

CAUTION.—All these movements must be made with ease and grace; the body being well supported on the left leg; the right foot moving freely without changing the poise of the body.

ON GUARD—THIRD POSITION.

LONGE.

Step out smartly from guard, keeping the left foot firm; strongly straighten the left leg, placing the right foot thirty-six inches from the left (more or less according to size.) Right knee in a line perpendicular to the foot. Recover lightly to the first position.

FRONT—ATTENTION.

Drop the hands by the side; half turn to the right; feet

right angles; shoulders square to the front; head up; chest full.

FIRST POSITION.

Half face to the left.

SECOND POSITION.

On guard.

SINGLE ATTACK.

Appel, or give a smart beat with the heel and flat of the foot. Body steady.

DOUBLE ATTACK.

Give a double beat of the foot.

CAUTION.—The use of the appel is to give yourself the assurance of a well-balanced body and steady guard. It is also used after the salute to show your opponent that you are ready for the assault.

Being well practised in the preparatory movement, the learner takes the sword and places himself opposite the target, the centre of which is at nearly the height of the shoulder.

VI. PRACTICE AT THE TARGET. [Pl. 6.]

Attention—DRAW—SWORDS.

At the word *draw*, pass the hand across the body, seize the sword knot, passing the hand through the loop; give a couple of turns inward to fasten it, and grasp the handle of the sword; draw it half. At the word *swords*, clear the scabbard; bring the hand back to the right hip, the elbow a little bent, the edge to the front.

SLOPE—SWORDS.

Let the point fall lightly against the shoulder.

CARRY—SWORDS.

Resume the grasp.

Prepare to perform sword excercise.

FIRST POSITION—RIGHT PROVE DISTANCE.

Extend the arm to the right; left shoulder square to the front; sword edge to the rear, the point clear of the shoulder of the right file.

SLOPE SWORD—FRONT PROVE DISTANCE.

Step out to the third position. Extend the arm; lower the point to the centre of the target. In both these movements, the sword is held with the pummel of the hilt in the palm of the hand, the thumb on the back, the fore-fingers stretched along the handle.

SLOPE SWORD—FIRST POSITION.

GUARD—SECOND POSITION. [Pl. 7.]

Elbow bent, the edge upwards, the hand high, as the head and over the right foot, the point lowered and inclined to the front, forming an angle through which you look. Left shoulder rather forward.

INSIDE GUARD. [Pl. 7.]

Point to the front; edge to the left; hand as low as the elbow. *Make the single attack.*

OUTSIDE GUARD. [Pl. 7.]

Edge to the right, point to the front, hand outside and before the right hip. *Make the single attack.*

ASSAULT—FIRST POSITION.

Raise the hand to the front; the elbow bent rather toward the centre, the point resting on the shoulder, the edge inclined to the right.

CUT ONE. [Pl. 8.]

Sweep the sword diagonally down from No. 1 to No. 4 on the target, turning the knuckles as it descends so as to bring the point up to the rear of the left shoulder, on which it rests.

CUT TWO.

Sweep diagonally down from No. 2 to 3, turning the wrist till the sword is perpendicular, the arm extended on a line with the shoulder, the edge to the rear.

CUT THREE. [Pl. 9.]

Cut upwards from No. 3 to No. 2; bring the sword to the left shoulder, perpendicular, the edge to the rear.

CUT FOUR.

Sweep up from 4 to 1, the sword extended to the right, the hand high as the shoulder, the edge to the rear.

CUT FIVE. [Pl. 10.]

Cut horizontally; turn the wrist so as to bring the edge to the left and the point to the rear over the left shoulder.

CUT SIX.

Cut horizontally till the point comes to the rear over the head. Edge up.

CUT SEVEN. [Pl. 11.]

Cut vertically down to the centre of the target

POINT.

Draw in the elbow close to the body, wrist high as the breast and the edge upwards and towards the left. Point to the centre of the target.

N. B.—There are two other points, from the head and from the hip; but they are mostly useful in cavalry charges. The use of the smallsword gives all the advantage in the practice of points in the broadsword.

GUARD ONE. [Pl. 8.]

Grasp the hilt; the edge to the left; the point well to the front; wrist as high as the elbow.

GUARD TWO.

Knuckles up; edge to the right; the point to the front; hand as high as the elbow, and held well outside the body.

GUARD THREE. [Pl. 9.]

Wrist and edge to the left and as high as the shoulder. Point down towards the front and centre.

GUARD FOUR.

Wrist and edge to the right. Point to the left, hand as high as the shoulder.

GUARD FIVE. [Pl. 10.]

Hand as high as the shoulder, sword perpendicular, point down, edge to the left.

GUARD SIX.

Edge to the right; sword perpendicular and clear of the body.

GUARD SEVEN. [Pl. 11.]

Hand high as the head; elbow raised; left shoulder brought forward; point oblique to the front.

LEFT PARRY. [See Pl. 12.]

Lower the wrist to the line of the shoulder, the thumb at the back of the grip; the edge to the right; the hips well pressed back; the sword perpendicular. By a turn of the wrist, drop the point to the rear, and form a circle from left to right.

RIGHT PARRY.

Drop the point to the rear in a circle from right to left of your body.

MOULINETS. (Pl. 12.)

An exercise in which the right and left parry, and left and right parry alternate. These give suppleness and strength to wrist; and by attention and quickness form the best guard for bayonet or boarding-pike thrusts.

VII. PRACTICE IN THE ASSAULT.

FORM LINE—FRONT.

FROM THE RIGHT BY TWOS—CALL OFF—*One, two, One, two, &c.*

COVER BY THE RIGHT—DRESS

DRAW SWORDS—HALF FACE TO THE LEFT.

SLOPE SWORDS.

CARRY SWORDS.

RIGHT PROVE DISTANCE

FRONT PROVE DISTANCE—FIRST POSITION.

Extend the arm straight before you, letting your point touch your adversary's hilt; the pommel of the hilt in the palm, the thumb along the back of the grip; the edge to the right. Step back or forward so as to touch the shell of your adversary's hilt, without bending your body from the perpendicular.

SLOPE SWORDS—ENGAGE.

On guard. Inside and outside guard. The edge of your sword resting lightly against your adversary's edge, eight or ten inches from the point.

No. I.

Cut one (in third position.)

No. 2.

Parry one.—As No. 1 steps out to the third position, giving a quick cut at the same moment, you spring up to the *first* position, and receive the cut on the edge of your sword, on the forte or lower half of the blade. Always take the cuts

on your forte, and deliver the cuts within eight inches of your point, so that you may clear your blade; give it a slightly sawing move towards you as you deliver your cut, so as to cut the dress and assist the blow; being at close quarters, this saves any jar to the hand, especially with a heavy sword, Roman sword, or cutlass.

No. 2 having parried, cuts *two*.

No. 1.

Parry *one*, and cut *three*

No. 2.

Parry *three*, cut *four*.

No. 1.

Parry *four*, cut *five*.

No. 2.

Parry *five*, cut *six*.

No. 1.

Parry *six*, cut *seven*.

No. 2.

Parry *seven*, and *longe point*.

No. 1.

Left parry.

SLOPE SWORD—FIRST POSITION.

In the assault, it would be extremely dangerous to introduce the cuts of the target practice, although by them you learn the formation of the cuts. Your adversary constantly keeping your sword engaged, your cut is consequently confined to a more limited sweep. Practice, therefore, to give your cut with strength, from the forearm chiefly, so as to expose as little of your person as possible. So, also, in close fight it would be almost impossible to get up to the first position, to parry all his blows; still, keep your left foot firm, and

et your right play freely in the longe, and in the parry. Keep your eye fixed on his eye; never look at his sword, or to a certainty you will miss your parry. Change your attack often, to baffle his guards. Cut *one*, *two* at the head, *three* at the wrist. Cut *one* at the right leg, Cut *five* at the neck, side or arm, as you see your opening; but always be ready to parry.

If your ground is rough or slippery, advance, retreat, or traverse.

Right Traverse.

Step off with the *right foot* sideways, say twelve inches, and immediately follow with the left foot so as to come "on guard" as before you changed ground.

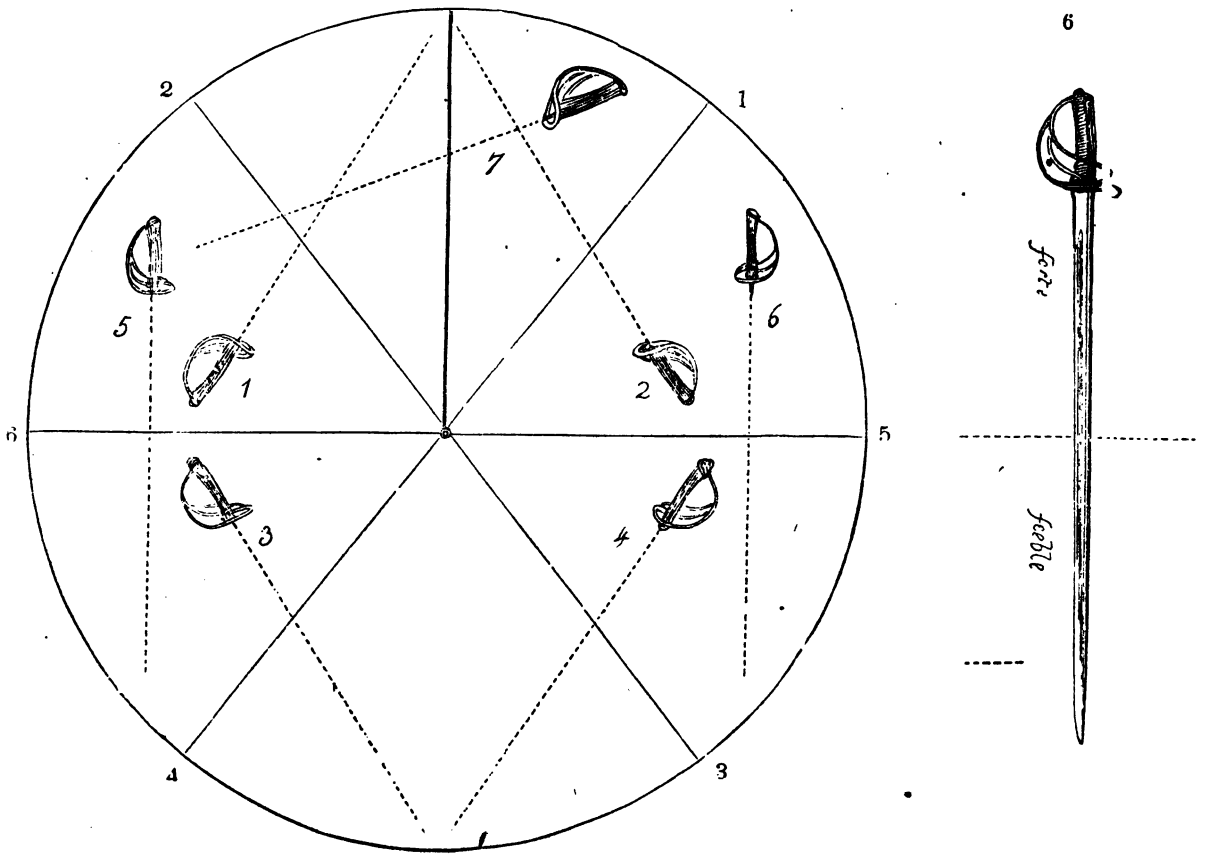
Left Traverse

Step off sideways to the left, with your *left foot*, and follow with your right foot, by which you force your adversary to change also, thus working a traverse in a circle, the centre of which will be half-way between your right foot and the right foot of your adversary.

In the march to *retire*, is made in the same mannner as in the smallsword.

In all this, hold your sword firmly, with a straight and flexible wrist; with your left foot well planted; and with a steady poise of the body. Nothing is so dangerous as a shuffling uncertain guard.

Note.—Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the Sword Exercise, should habituate themselves to the carrying of a cane. This will facilitate the dexterous rapidity of the sword, and conduce to the confident, movement and successful use of that defensive weapon.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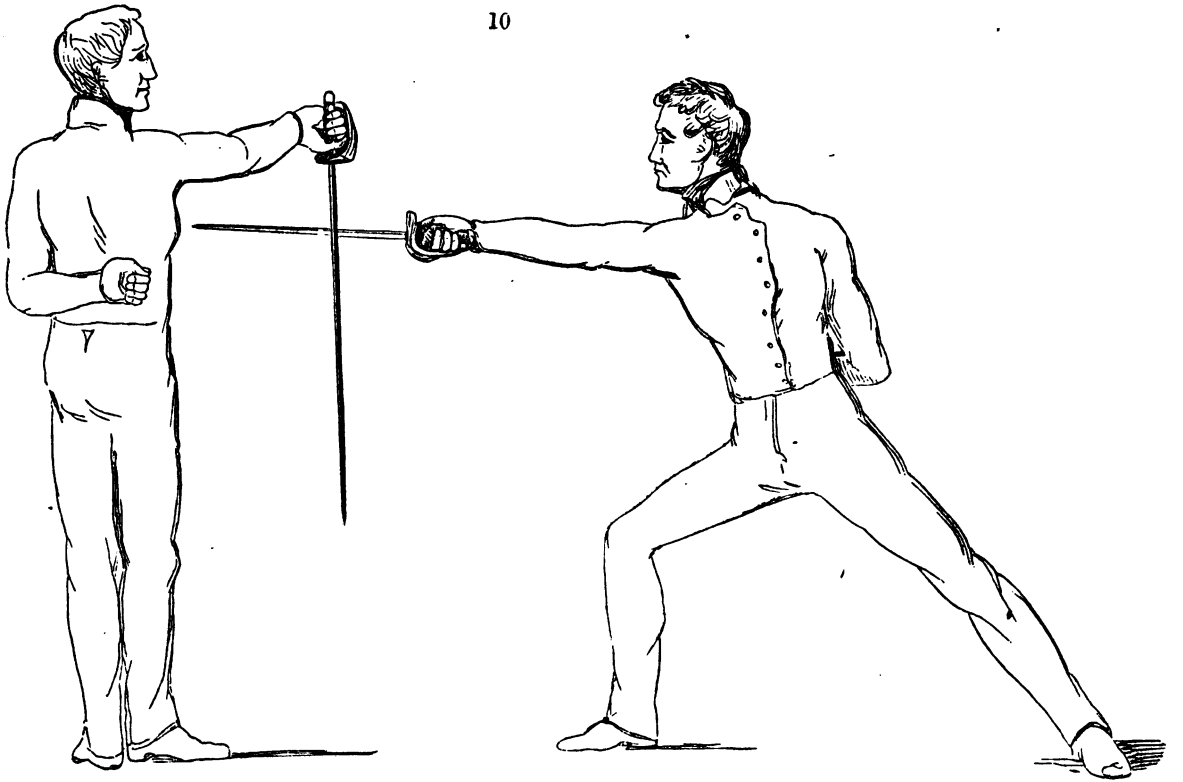

12

COMPANY EXERCISES.

I. ORGANIZATION AND FORMATION.

From fifty to one hundred rank and file, four guides, one captain, and two or three lieutenants, may be organized as a company of Infantry, and exercised as such. A smaller number of rank and file, with a proportional reduction of lieutenants and guides, may, under a captain, be exercised as a company; but platoon movements, with less than fifty men, would seldom be used. Colors may be carried in a company, but are not usual; if carried, they are borne by a guide or other non-commissioned officer. One or more pioneers may likewise accompany a company. The music of a company consists of one fifer and one or more drummers; for skirmishers, one bugler.

In the absence of one or more commissioned officers, the others that remain succeed them. In the absence of all, the 1st and 2d guides take their places, so far as to fill the posts of captain and 1st lieutenant. With two commissioned officers present, the guides do not succeed, except to command platoons or sections.

TO ASSEMBLE AND FORM COMPANY.

The 1st guide causes the music to beat "the Assembly," on the company parade or other appointed grounds. After a

proper interval of time, the 1st guide posts the 2d guide at the point where he designs the left of the company to rest, and commands.

Fall in Company—Left—FACE—*Size*—MARCH.

The men, with arms at a shoulder, take their places according to height, the smaller coming first, behind the guide thus posted.

In two ranks form Company—MARCH.

The guide on the left, together with the man next him, face to the front, the remainder of the company mark time, and come up successively; the 2d man from the left covering the 1st—the 3d on the right of the 1st—the 4th covering the 3d. All face to the front as they come up, stand fast, and dress to the left under the supervision of the 2d guide. In like manner, each odd numbered file from the left comes up to form the front rank, and each even file to form the rear. Should a front rank man remain uncovered in the rear rank, the rear rank man covering the 2d file from the right will cover him. The distance from rank to rank, measuring from the back of the front rank man to the breast of the rear rank man, is thirteen inches. During this formation, the 3d and 4th guides stand in rear of the company and assist in bringing the men to their place. When all the men have come up and are dressed, 2d guide commands—FRONT.

The 1st guide then brings the men to an order, causes the files to call their numbers from the left, divides the company into platoons and these again into sections, numbered respectively from the right, takes post on the right of the company, and commands—*Company*—REST.

The captain and lieutenants now appear, and with the guides, music, &c., take the following

POSTS OF OFFICERS AND GUIDES OF A COMPANY IN LINE.

The Captain on the right of the front rank, touching the 1st man with his left elbow.

1*st or right guide*—guide of the 1st platoon and 1st section—in the rear rank, covering the captain. When the captain leaves his post on the right, this guide takes his place in the front rank.

The other officers and guides constitute the rank of file closers, and take post in rear of the rear rank, two paces distant—thus:

The 2*d or left guide*—guide of the 2d platoon and 3d section—opposite the second file from the left. When the company acts singly this guide has post when in line on the left of the front rank.

The 1*st Lieutenant* equidistant between the left guide and the centre of the 2d platoon.

The 2*d Lieutenant* opposite the centre of the 1st platoon.

The 3*d Lieutenant* opposite the centre of the 2d platoon.

The 4*th Lieutenant* opposite the centre of 1st section.

The 3*d guide*—guide of 2d section—opposite 2d file from the left of the 1st platoon.

The 4*th guide*—guide of 4th section—opposite the 2d file from the right of the 2d platoon.

If there be *other petty officers*, these are posted on the right and left of the company, according to size, and act as files.

Music on the right of the company at the distance of four paces. In flank or column movements, it precedes the leading flank or column by this distance, changing place when necessary by the rear.

The *pioneer or pioneers* of a company, on the right of the line of file closers.

Colors are posted on the right of the front rank of the 2d platoon, and manœuvre with it.

The above are the posts when all are present, and the captain is in command or instructs.

REMARKS.

Whenever officers or guides shift to the right or left, they do so by the front.

A column of platoons or sections is said to be right in front, when the 1st platoon or 1st section leads; and left in front, when the 2d platoon or 4th section leads. As a rule, the guide of a column is at the *left* when the *right is in front*; at the *right* when the *left is in front.*

In a column of platoons or sections, their chiefs stand in front of their centres at the distance of half the front of platoon or section.

In flank movements of a company, the 1st lieutenant leads by the side of the right guide when the right flank is in front or by the side of the left guide when the left flank leads. In both cases that guide which leads is in the front rank, the other in the line of file closers.

In flank movements of platoons or sections, their chiefs lead at the elbows of the guides of these platoons or sections respectively.

Files in the front rank, that may fall or otherwise be displaced, are for the time replaced by those that cover them in the rear rank.

Files should be required to remember their numbers, and also who stand on their right and left.

Whenever a column or company is put in motion, the cadence, *common, quick or double quick*, should be given before the command *March.* As a rule, the passage from one order to another is made in quick time.

Common time requires ninety steps of twenty-eight inches each to the minute.

Quick time requires one hundred and twenty steps of the same length in a minute.

Double quick requires one hundred and forty of the same length.

The commands are of two kinds; those of caution, printed throughout this text in *italics*, and those of execution, printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

It will be understood that when the person giving the command is not named, it is the captain or other officer in command.

Should there be an officer superior to and independent of the captain, instructing the company, the duties laid down here for the captain are his, and the captain performs those of the 1st lieutenant.

II. POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

1. Heels on the same line.
2. Heels more or less closed, according to the figure of the man.
3. Toes equally turned out, at an angle somewhat less than a right angle.
4. Knees extended, but not stiff.
5. Body erect on the hips.
6. The upper part of the body inclined forward.
7. Shoulders square.
8. Arms hanging naturally, elbows near the body; palms of the hands turned a little to the front, with the little fingers near or in rear of the seams of the pantaloons.
9. Face directly to the front, with the chin drawn in, but without constraint.

10. Eyes cast directly to the front, and fixed on an object fifteen paces to the front.

III. ALIGNMENTS.

PRELIMINARIES.

Eyes—RIGHT.

Turn the head gently so as to bring the inner corner of the left eye on a line with the buttons of the coat, the eyes fixed on the line of eyes of the men in, or supposed to be in, the same rank.

FRONT.

Bring the face to the front again.

Eyes—LEFT. FRONT.

These movements of the head should not derange the squareness of the shoulders, which will happen if the movement of the former be too sudden.

ALIGNMENTS BY FILE.

Place the two front rank men on the right flank, two paces to the front, and, having aligned them, command

By file—Right forward —DRESS.

Each man—beginning with the third from the right—steps up two paces, shortening the last so as to find himself about six inches behind the new alignment, which he ought never to pass; he then turns his head and eyes to the right, and moves up steadily by steps of two inches until he finds himself in the exact line of his neighbor, whose elbow he will slightly touch without opening out his own. Care must be ob-

served that, in so doing, he does not derange the position of the head, the line of the eyes, or the squareness of the shoulders.

FRONT.

Turn the head and eyes to the front, and remain firm. The same may be executed by the left flank.

By file—Right backward—DRESS.

A corresponding alignment may be made to the rear, by the command.

ALIGNMENTS FORWARD.

Should the line upon which it is desired to establish the company, be two or more steps in advance of its present position, command

Company right (or *left*) *forward*—DRESS.

If in rear of the position occupied by the company, command

Right (or *left*) *backwards*—DRESS.

At which the men step back a foot beyond the line, and dress up to it as before.

GENERAL ALIGNMENT.

Right (or *left*)—DRESS.

The whole company, except two files previously placed in advance as a basis of alignment, move up to within six inches of the line, turn the head and eyes towards the flank named, and gaining steadily by steps of two inches, come on to the line, until each man can see the breast of the second man from him, but no further.

In dressing, the captain stands in the front rank on the flank named. The right guide dresses the rear rank if the dress be towards the right; the left guide if towards the left. After the word *front*, no one will move, though he may be out of dress.

FRONT.

Bring the head and eyes to the front.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN ALL ALIGNMENTS.

1. Arrive steadily on the line with calmness and precision, and avoid precipitation.
2. Do not bend the body back, nor the head forward.
3. Turn the head only so far as to see the line of eyes, or to perceive the breast of the second man towards the basis.
4. Avoid passing the line of alignment.
5. At the word "*front*," stand fast, though not yet aligned.
6. At the command *this* or *that file forward* or *back*, the file named alone will move.

IV. TO PASS FROM TWO RANKS TO ONE RANK.

In one rank form Company—MARCH.

The left guide faces to the left at the first command, and at the word *March*, steps off in the prolongation of the line of the company, the 1st Lieut. being at his right elbow. The man standing next him in the front rank faces to the left and follows; then the man on the left of the rear rank; he in turn is followed by the second in the front rank, and he by the one that covers him; and so on in succession. If the file next to the right be uncovered, the man in the rear rank covering the first right file, will cover the second before turning into the file.

The above presupposes that the company had been formed in two ranks on the left. If, however, the formation into two ranks had been by the right, the return to it must be by the right also. This rule is general.

V. TO OPEN RANKS AND INSPECT.

Attention. To the rear open order.

Right and left guides make six steps to the rear in the back step, of fourteen inches each, and halt. The captain sees them aligned parallel to the line of file closers.

MARCH.

Rear rank and file closers step back, until the rear rank is beyond these guides, halt and are dressed to the right by the right guide, who afterwards commands—FRONT. Thus disposed, arms may be inspected by first bringing the company to an order and commanding

Inspection of ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Face once and a half to the right on the left heel, carry the right foot perpendicularly to the rear of the alignment about six inches from, and at right angles to the left, seize promptly the piece with the left hand, a little above the middle band, incline the muzzle to the rear without displacing the heel of the butt, the rammer being turned to the front.

2*d motion.*—Seize the head of the rammer, draw it as in "load in ten times," and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

3*d motion.*—Face promptly to the front, seize the piece with the right hand, and retake the position of ordered arms.

The captain or other inspecting officer then passes along the ranks, having first put up his sword, and inspects the arms, equipments, and dress of each man. Each man, as he passes, raises smartly his piece with the right hand, seizes it with his left between the tail-band and lock, and holds it, lock to the front, with the left hand as high as the chin and opposite the left eye. The inspector takes the piece with his right hand at the small or handle, brings it down into his left and inspects it. After inspecting the piece he returns it, holding it as he received it; the man receives it with his right hand between the tail-band and lock, and replaces it in the position of order arms.

When the officer has passed, the man retakes the position described under the first motion of inspection of arms, returns rammer and faces to the front.

The inspector passes along the whole of the front rank, and returns by the rear of the same, raising the covers of the cartridge boxes, which have been unbuttoned by the men.

Should the bayonets be unfixed at the command, *inspection of arms*, the men fix bayonets at the same time that they draw rammers.

VI. MANUAL.

Position at shoulder arms.

The piece in the right hand, the barrel nearly vertical, and resting in the hollow of the shoulder, the guard to the front, the arm hanging nearly at its full length near the body, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard, the remaining fingers closed together and grasping the small of the stock just under the cock.

The command being at a *shoulder arms*, the instructor commands :—

Order—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Detach the piece with the right hand slightly from the shoulder, the barrel vertical, seize it promptly with the left hand half way between the lower bands, loosen the grasp of the right hand, and lower the piece with the left till the but is within four inches of the ground ; seize it with the right hand as high as the hip, the little finger in rear of the piece.

2*d motion.*—Extend the right arm, bring the piece to the ground without shock, the beak of the butt on a line with and against the small toe, the elbow near the body, the barrel vertical, and held between the thumb and forefinger extended along the stock, the other fingers extended and joined. Drop the ot the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece vertically with the right hand without changing the position of the elbow, until the hand is as high as the right breast ; seize it with the left hand under and against the right, drop the right hand and grasp the piece at the swell of the stock, the thumb and forefinger embracing the guard.

2*d motion.*—Press the piece against the shoulder, and drop the left hand quickly to the side.

Support—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise and detach the piece slightly ; seize it with the left hand at the lower band.

2*d motion.*—Carry the piece to the left shoulder, turning at the same time the barrel to the front, and changing the position

of the fingers of the left hand to effect it; then grasp the small of the stock with right hand about two inches below the guard, and bring the left forearm between the cock and right hand horizontally across the body, the cock resting on the forearm, and the left hand open on the right breast.

3*d motion*.—Drop the right hand quickly to the side.

Carry—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—Grasp the piece with the right hand under and against the left forearm, seize it with the left hand at the lower band, the thumb extended, the left forearm along the stock; detach the piece slightly from the shoulder.

2*d motion*.—Carry the piece vertically to the right shoulder with both hands, turning the guard to the front; change the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and fore finger, the right arm nearly straight; steady the piece against the shoulder with the left hand open, the fingers joined.

3*d motion*.—Drop the left hand quickly by the side.

As Carbineers—Support—ARMS.

Bring the piece with the right hand obliquely across the body, the barrel resting in the hollow of the shoulder; embrace or cover the right hand with the left extended.

Carry—ARMS.

Disengage the hands, and let both fall to the sides, the right grasping the piece.

Present—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—With the right hand bring the piece erect, opposite to the middle of the body, the rammer to the front; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand above the

lock, the little finger against the upper end of the lock plate, the thumb extended along the stock, the forearm horizontal and resting on the body without constraint.

2*d motion*.—Grasp the small of the stock with the right hand, the guard resting on the forefinger, elbows near the body.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—Bring the piece to the right side, shift the position of the right hand so as to embrace the guard with the thumb and forefinger; steady the piece against the shoulder with the left hand open and as high as the elbow.

2*d motion*.—Drop the left hand quickly by the side

Trail—ARMS.

1*st Motion*.—Drop the muzzle to the front till the barrel has an inclination of about 15 degrees, seize the piece at the same time with the left hand above and near the lower band the thumb against the stock; grasp it with the right hand about three inches below the left.

2*d Motion*.—Extend the right hand without depressing the shoulder, lowering the muzzle till the barrel is nearly horizontal, drop the left hand by the side; if bayonets are fixed, retain the inclination of 15 degrees from the vertical.

Order—ARMS.

At the word *order*, bring the piece to the right side with the right hand, the barrel vertical; at the word *arms*, let it slip through the hand to the ground without shock.

Trail—ARMS.

Throw up the piece and seize it with the right hand just below the lower band; incline the muzzle to the front till

the barrel has an inclination of 15 degrees, if bayonets are fixed; if without bayonets, nearly horizontal.

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the command *shoulder*, raise the piece vertically with the right hand; at the word *arms*, execute what has been prescribed for coming to a *shoulder* from the position of *ordered arms.*

Arms—AT WILL.

Carry the piece at pleasure on either shoulder, with one or both hands on the butt, the muzzle elevated.

Shoulder—ARMS.

Re-take quickly the position of *shoulder arms.*

Order—ARMS.

(As prescribed.)

Ground—ARMS.

1*st motion*—With the right hand turn the piece, the barrel to the left, advance the left foot, and bending the body, place the piece on the ground, the barrel straight to the front.

2*d Motion*—Rise up, bringing the left foot back to its place, and drop the hands by the side.

Take—ARMS.

1*st Motion*—Advance the left foot, and bending the body to the front, seize the piece just above the lower band.

2*d Motion*—Rise up and take the position of *ordered arms.*

Charge—BAYONET.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece with the right hand, in half-facing to the right on the left heel, and bring the hollow of the right foot opposite to and three inches from the left heel.

2*d motion.*—Drop the piece forward into the left hand, which will seize it a little above the lower band, the barrel up, the left elbow supported against the body; with the right hand seize the handle below the guard, this hand supported against the hip, the point of the bayonet at the height of the eye.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Face to the front, bring up the right foot, raise the piece with the left hand, bring it erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; with the right hand, at the same time, embrace the cock and guard.

2*d motion.*—Quit hold with the left hand, and drop this hand to the side; lengthen the right arm at the same time.

Unfix—BAYONETS.

1*st motion.*—Bring the left hand promptly to the middle band, detach slightly the piece from the shoulder.

2*d motion.*—Lower the piece with the left hand, seize it with the right above the lower band, rest the butt on the ground, letting the piece slip through the left hand; bring the right hand immediately to the bayonet.

3*rd motion.*—Wrest off the bayonet and return it to the scabbard; next seize the piece with the right hand a little above the lower band; drop the left hand at the same time by the side, and take the position of *ordered arms.*

Shoulder arms.

(Same as from *ordered arms.*)

Fix—BAYONETS.

1*st and* 2*d motions.*—As those of *unfix bayonets;* except that at the end of the second motion the right hand will be brought to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the socket may extend about an inch above the hand.

3*d motion.*—Draw the bayonet from the scabbard with the right hand, carry and fix it on the muzzle; next seize the piece with the right hand above the lower band, and drop smartly the left hand by the side

Shoulder—ARMS.

(Same as from *ordered arms.*)

As Infantry—Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Detach the piece from the shoulder, bring it erect between the eyes, seize it with the left hand at the height of the neck, grasp the handle with the right hand, this hand as high as the elbow, the rammer to the front.

2*d motion.*—Raise the piece with the right hand, the thumb extended along the counter-plate, turn the barrel to the front, support the piece against the left shoulder; at the same time drop the left hand and place it under the butt.

3*d motion.*—Drop the right hand to its side.

As Light Infantry—Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—With the right hand seize the piece at the handle, turn the lock to the front.

2*d motion.*---Carry the piece with the right hand erect against the right shoulder, the rammer to the front, the right arm nearly straight, the right hand embracing the guard and cock; steady the piece with the left hand at the shoulder.

3*d motion*—Drop the left hand by the side.

VII. LOADING.

TO LOAD IN TEN TIMES.

The company being at *shoulder arms*, the instructor commands

Load in ten times.

1. LOAD.

1*st motion.*—Seize the piece with the right hand as high as the shoulder, carry the right foot to the front and place it with the heel opposite and adjoining the hollow of the left, carry the piece across the body to the left side and extend the right hand.

2*d motion.*—Release the hold with the right hand, and with the left let the piece descend to the ground without shock, the piece touching the left thigh, and the muzzle near the centre of the body; carry the right hand quickly to the cartridge box and open it.

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

Seize a cartridge with the thumb and next two fingers, and place the folds between the teeth.

3. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

Tear the paper down to the powder, hold the cartridge between the thumb and next two fingers, near the top; in this position place it in front of and near the muzzle, the back of the hand to the front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

Fix the eye on the muzzle, turn quickly the back of the right hand to the body, in order to discharge the powder into

the barrel, raise the elbow to the height of the wrist, shake the cartridge, force it into the muzzle, and leave the hand reversed, the fingers together, but not clenched.

5. *Draw*—RAMMER.

1*st motion*—Drop smartly the right elbow, and seize the rammer between the thumb and forefinger bent, the other fingers shut, draw it smartly by extending the arm, seize the rammer again at the middle between the thumb and forefinger, the hand reversed, the palm to the front, the fingers extended the nails up, the eyes following the movement of the hand clear the rammer from the pipes by again extending the arm

2*d motion*.—Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, the rammers of the rear rank grazing the right shoulders of the men of the same file in front, respectively, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the butt of the rammer opposite to the muzzle, but not yet inserted, the eyes fixed on the muzzle.

3*d motion*.—Insert the butt of the rammer and force it down as low as the hand.

6. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE

Support the rammer in its place by pressing it with the thumb whilst extending the arm to its full length, seize the rammer between the right thumb extended and the forefinger bent, the other fingers closed; with force ram home twice, and seize the rammer at the little end, between the thumb and forefinger bent, the other fingers closed, the right elbow touching the body.

7. *Return*—RAMMER.

1*st motion*.—Draw briskly the rammer, re-seize it at the middle between the thumb and forefinger, the hand reversed,

the palm to the front, the nails up, the fingers extended, the eyes following the movement of the hand; clear the rammer from the barrel by extending the arm.

2*d motion*.—Turn rapidly the rammer between the bayonet and the face, closing the fingers, the rammers of the rear rank grazing the right shoulders of the men in the same file in front, respectively, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the little end of the rammer opposite to the first pipe, but not inserted, the eyes fixed on that pipe.

3*d motion*.—Insert the little end, and with the thumb, which will follow the movement, force it as low as the middle band, raise quickly the hand a little bent, place the little finger on the butt of the rammer and force it down; lower the left hand on the barrel to the extent of the arm without depressing the shoulder.

8. *Cast*—About.

1*st motion*.—With the left hand bring up the piece vertically against the left shoulder, seize it smartly with the right hand at the handle, and slide the left hand down as low as the chin.

2*d motion*.—Make a half face to the right on the left heel, bringing the left toe to the front; place at the same time the right foot behind and at right angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot against the left heel; carry the piece opposite to the right shoulder, and bring it with the right hand into the left, which will, at the same instant, seize it at the tail-band, the thumb extended along the stock, the butt under the right forearm, the handle against the body and about two inches under the right breast, the muzzle at the height of the eye, the guard turned a little out, the left elbow supported against the side; at the same time place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer, the fingers remaining under and against the guard.

9. Prime.

Half-cock the piece, brush off the old cap, and with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand take a cap from the pouch or pocket, place it firmly on the cone by pushing it down with the thumb, and seize the piece at the handle.

10. *Shoulder*—Arms.

1*st motion.*—Make a half face to the left and bring up the right foot; bring up the piece against the right shoulder with the left hand and steady it there, at the same time changing the right hand to the guard.

2*d motion.*—Drop smartly the left hand to the side.

Ready.

1*st motion.*—Half face to the right on the left heel, place the right foot behind and at right angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left; grasp the piece with the left hand as high as the elbow, and detach it about four inches from the body.

2*d motion.*—Raise the piece vertically with the right hand, slip it through the left, and grasp it half way between the lower band and heel, the hand as high as the neck, the left elbow down, the rammer to the front; place the right thumb on the head of the cock, the fingers supported against the guard and the small of the stock; cock by depressing the elbow, closing it smartly to the body, and seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

Aim

Lower the muzzle quickly to the front, support the piece with the left hand, the thumb extended along and the fingers pressing the stock, the butt against the right shoulder, the

right arm horizontal, the head inclined to the right, so as to bring the right eye in a line passing through the points of sight, and directed upon the object aimed at; the left eye closed, the forefinger of the right hand lightly touching the trigger. The rear rank man will step with the right foot six inches to the right, bend the knee slightly, and aim midway between the pieces of the men in front.

FIRE.

Press the forefinger against the trigger, and remain perfectly steady.

LOAD.

1*st motion*.—Bring down the piece quickly with both hands, depress the butt by extending the right arm, and carry it with the arm thus extended to the left side, the barrel to the front and opposite the left shoulder, the left hand at the height of the chin, the back of the hand to the front the left forearm touching the stock; at the same time face to the front and carry the right foot forward, the heel against the hollow of the left foot.

2*d motion*.—Let go the piece with the right hand, and let it descend through the left to the ground without shock, and take the position of *load in ten times*.

FROM FIRE TO SHOULDER ARMS.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—Face to the front and carry up the right foot; at the same time depress the right hand, raise the barrel to the shoulder with the left, and steady it there.

2*d motion*.—Drop the left hand.

FROM AIM TO RECOVER ARMS.

Recover—ARMS.

Withdraw the finger from the trigger, throw up the muzzle

smartly with the left hand, and retake the position of *ready* from a *shoulder*. The rear rank draws back the right foot.

READY FROM A SHOULDER TO COME TO A SHOULDER.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—At the word *shoulder*, place the right thumb on the head of the cock, the forefinger on the trigger, the others under and against the guard, let the cock gently down to half cock, and seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

2*d motion*.—At the word *arms*, face to the front and bring up the right foot, depress the right hand and let the piece slip through the left to the middlo band; press the piece to the right shoulder with the left hand.

3*d moton*.—Drop the left hand.

READY, FROM THE POSITION OF PRIME.

READY.

Place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer, (the fingers remaining under and against the guard,) cock the piece, and bring the right hand to the small.

AIM.

Raise the butt to the shoulder, and take the same position as in aiming from *ready* from a *shoulder*.

AT READY FROM A PRIME TO SHOULDER ARMS.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion*.—At the word *shoulder*, place the thumb of the right hand on the head of the hammer, the forefinger on the trigger, the other fingers under and against the guard, let the hammer gently down to half-cock.

2*d Motion*—Face to the front, bring up the right foot, and at the same time depress the right hand, and with the left, bring up the barrel to the shoulder; slip the left hand to the middle band and press the piece to the shoulder.

3*d Motion*.—Drop the left hand.

TO LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.

LOAD.

Execute the motions of loading, handle cartridge, tear cartridge, charge cartridge.

TWO.

Draw rammer, enter it as far as the band, and ram twice.

THREE.

Return rammer, cast about, and prime.

FOUR.

Come to a shoulder arms.

TO LOAD AT WILL.

Load at will—LOAD.

All the motions are executed without interval; ending with *shoulder arms*, or, if specially ordered, *ready* from *prime*.

VIII. FIRING.

TO FIRE BY COMPANY.

Fire by company.

The captain takes post opposite the centre of his company and four paces to the rear of the line of file-closers.

The right and left guides fall back into the line of file-closers.

This disposition for the captain and guides is general throughout the firings.

Commence firing.

Company—READY—AIM—FIRE—LOAD.

Which are severally executed as under Loading; the loading being always at *will.*

For the oblique fire, the captain precedes the word *aim* by the words, *right* (or *left*) *oblique* ;—at which the right (or left) shoulder is thrown back and the object steadily viewed. At the word *load*, pieces that load at the breech remain in the intervals aimed through, until brought to a shoulder.

TO FIRE BY PLATOON.

Fire by Platoons—Commence firing.

First platoon—READY—AIM—FIRE—LOAD.

And after a portion have loaded and returned to a shoulder,

Second platoon—READY—AIM—FIRE—LOAD.

And so continue alternately.

The fire by sections may be executed in the same way—the order of fire being 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th.

TO FIRE BY FILE.

Fire by file. Company—READY.

Commence—FIRING.

At the last command the men aim together, fire and load individually, as briskly, consistently with safety and coolness, as possible. To try the distance, or to reserve a portion of the pieces charged, the command would be instead of "*commence firing*," "*by the right of company*," or "*by the right and left of company*," "*commence firing ;*" at which pieces from the flanks are brought down in succession, beginning at the flank or flanks and progressing towards the centre; observing, however, that no one brings down his piece to the position of aim, until the preceding file brings his piece back to that of load. By this means a portion of the pieces are kept charged.

TO FIRE TO THE REAR.

Fire to the rear.

The captain places himself in front of his company, at the distance of six paces, and commands

Company—about—FACE—*Company*—READY, &c.

At which the company faces about, the file closers and right and left guides pass by the nearest flank and place themselves opposite their former positions in front of the company —now become the rear.

TO RESUME THE FRONT FIRING.

Fire to the front.

At which the company is faced about, and the officers and guides resume their positions for front firing.

TO EXECUTE THE FIRE BY FILE WITH OPENED RANKS.

Fire by file, as in open order.

By the right of company, (or by the right and left of company)

Commence—FIRING.

The file or files indicated step to the front until four paces in advance of the front rank—the rear rank man making the last step to the right oblique, so as to uncover the front. They aim deliberately, fire, bring their pieces to a shoulder, face about, retake their positions in the rank (the rear rank man leading,) and load.

The next file steps out to the front as the preceding one faces about.

TO STOP THE FIRE IN ALL CASES, command

Cease—FIRING,

or cause a roll with taps from the drummer; at which the pieces are reloaded, if necessary, and shoulder arms resumed. The command "*cease firing*" is repeated by every commissioned officer and guide.

REMARKS.—In firing with blank cartridges, it should not be forgotten to enjoin on the men to observe, before loading, if smoke issues from the touch-hole or barrel—a certain indication that the piece has gone off. If no smoke issues, instead of reloading, they should simply prick and prime. The length of charge in ramming would likewise serve to detect errors, if not otherwise discovered.

With a view to greater safety, as also to know the condition of the arms, inspections should take place after firing. Care should be had that the hammer stands at half cock Very serious accidents have arisen from allowing the hammer to rest on the nipple.

TO ASCERTAIN IF THE PIECES ARE OR ARE NOT CHARGED.

Spring—RAMMERS.

At which the position of *inspection of arms* is assumed, and the rammer drawn. But as the inspector approaches, the piece is not thrown up.

To determine the point in question, the inspector takes, or causes the men to take, the rammers by the small end, and spring them into the pieces.

The rammer is returned, and position of order-arms resumed, as in inspection of arms.

IX. TO STACK ARMS, DISMISS COMPANY, &c.

Form the company in two ranks, bring it to an order, and tell off the files in couplets, beginning on the right.

Stack—ARMS.

The front rank man of every even-numbered file passes his piece to the front, seizes it with his left hand above the middle band, and places the butt behind and near to the right foot of the man next on his left, the barrel turned to the front

At the same time, the front rank man of every odd file passes his piece to the front, seizes it with the left hand below the middle band, and hands it to the man next on the left. The latter receives it with the right hand two inches above the middle band, throws the butt about thirty-two inches to the front, opposite his right shoulder, inclines the muzzle towards himself, and locks the shanks of the bayonets of this and his own piece; the lock of this second piece towards the right, and its shank above the other.

The rear rank man of every even file projects his bayo-

net forward and introduces it, using both hands, between the bayonets of the two other pieces, with the shank above their shanks. He then abandons the piece to his file leader, who receives it with the right hand under the middle band brings the butt to the front—holding up his own piece and the stack with the left hand—and places it between the feet of the man next on the right, lock towards the rear.

The stack thus formed, the rear rank man of every odd file passes his piece into his left hand with the barrel to the front and sloping the bayonet forward rests his piece against the stack, which is now complete.

The men now resume the position of a soldier without arms.

TO DISMISS THE COMPANY, command

Break ranks—MARCH.

TO REFORM AND RESUME ARMS.

Company—FALL IN

The files fall-in in order, standing in two ranks opposite to and in rear of their respective pieces.

Attention—COMPANY—*Take*—ARMS.

The rear rank men of the odd files first withdraw their pieces from the stacks; the front rank men of the even files seize their own pieces with the left hand, and those of the front rank men of the odd files with the right; the rear rank men of the even files seize their pieces with the right hand at the middle band, advancing for this purpose the right foot. The stack is raised by these files, and the shanks parted. The front rank odd files receive their pieces from the hands of the man next on their left respectively.

All resume the position of *order arms*.

Those file closers that bear fire arms rest them against the nearest stack *after* the ranks are broken, and retake them *before* the company is reformed, unless otherwise directed.

TO PASS FROM A POSITION OF ATTENTION TO ONE OF EASE, command

In your places—REST.

When neither steadiness of position nor silence is required, but the left heel as also the butt of the piece must remain in place. The same command could be given at *a support.*

To allow greater freedom, command

Company—REST.

The men may now leave their places, but not the ground. But before this enlarged freedom is allowed, arms should be either *stacked* or *grounded.*

TO RESUME ATTENTION.

Attention—COMPANY.

X. FACINGS.

Company—by *the right* (or *left*) *flank*—*right* (or *left*)—FACE.

Slightly raise the left toe, and turn towards the flank indicated on the left heel; at the same time bring the right heel to the side of the left and on the same line, so that the present line of heels shall be precisely at right angles with the former line.

Company right (or *left*) *half*—FACE.

Executed as the full face, except that the new line of heels shall be at half a right angle with the former.

Company—ABOUT—FACE.

1*st motion.*—At the word *about*, turn on the left heel and bring the left toe to the front; at the same time carry the right foot to the rear, the hollow opposite to and three inches from the left heel, the feet square to each other.

2*d motion.*—At the word *face*, turn on both heels, raise slightly the toes, extend the hams, face to the rear, and bring the right heel to the side of the left.

When under arms as *heavy infantry*, turn the left hand at the word *about*, so as to bring the lock of the piece to the front, and seize the inner corner of the cartridge box with the right hand. At the word *face*, quit hold of the cartridge box, let the hand fall to the side, and restore the barrel to the front.

XI. BALANCE STEP.

Right foot—FORWARD.

At the word *right foot*, rest the weight of the body on the left leg, but hold both legs straight. At the word *forward*, smartly but without a jerk, carry forward the right foot twenty-eight inches, the sole near the ground, the ham extended, the toe a little depressed, and, as well as the knee, slightly turned out.

GROUND.

Press the weight of the body forward, plant the right foot firmly but without shock, and rest the weight of the body on the right leg; raise the left foot and hold it in rear, with the leg slightly bent, and with the toe raised an inch above the ground.

Left foot—FORWARD.

Carry forward the left foot and hold it in precisely the same manner as was the right.

GROUND.

Plant the left foot, and raising the right hold it extended to the rear.

HALT.

Bring whichever foot may be extended to the rear, alongside the other.

XII. TO MARCH IN LINE OR BY THE FRONT.

Company forward—GUIDE RIGHT—COMMON TIME.

The captain places himself in front of and opposite to the centre of the company, distant four paces. The right guide replaces him in the front rank, and takes up covering points in advance on which to direct his march.

The body is inclined forward slightly, the weight of the body rests on the right leg, but the left is held straight.

MARCH.

Carry forward the left leg smartly, but without a jerk, the leg extended, sole near to the ground, the ham extended, the toe a little depressed, and as also the keee slightly turned out. Press forward the weight of the body, plant the left foot twenty-eight inches in advance of the right, and rest the weight of the body on the left leg. In like manner carry

forward the right leg, toe pointed and knee turned out, plant it without jar twenty-eight inches in advance of the left. Thus continue until the command

Mark time—MARCH.

At the word *march*, which should be given as a foot comes to the ground, complete the step, and make a semblance of marching by advancing first one foot and then the other without gaining ground.

TO RESUME THE MARCH, command

Forward—MARCH.

TO CHANGE THE STEP, command

Change Step—MARCH.

Finish the step, bring up the foot in rear to the side of that planted in front, and step off with the first.

TO HASTEN THE MARCH, command

Quick time—MARCH.

At which steps of the same length as in common time are taken, but at the rate of one hundred and twenty per minute.

The march in quick time is regulated by the same principles as in common time, but the impulsion of the quick step rendering the men liable to forget themselves, the cadence of the step must be rigidly observed, as well as erectness of person and length of step.

TO RESUME COMMON TIME, command

Common time—MARCH.

TO CHANGE THE GUIDE, command

Company—Guide—LEFT

At which the left guide immediately takes up points in advance, and the dress and touch in towards him.

TO HALT THE COMPANY, command

Company—HALT.

Complete the step with the foot then raised and bring up the other to its side.

The word halt should be given as a foot comes to the ground, and no one should move after this, however much he may be out of position. In movements in quick time, the word halt should be given rather earlier than for common time.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MARCHING IN LINE OR BY THE FRONT.

1. Rest the weight of the body on the right foot at the word "forward."
2. Depress the toe, but without constraint or affectation.
3. Turn the knee and toe slightly out.
4. Press the upper part of the body forward.
5. March with the ham extended.
6. Plant the foot flat without shock.
7. Pass the foot near the ground.
8. Keep the face and eyes direct to the front.
9. Touch lightly the elbow towards the guide.
10. Do not open out the elbow or arm.
11. Yield to pressure coming from the side of the guide, and resist that that comes from the other side.
12. If the touch of the elbow be lost, recover it gradually.
13. If in advance or in rear of the alignment, correct by shortening or lengthening the step by degrees almost insensible

To SUM UP, the alignment can only be preserved during a march, by observing the regularity of step, the touch of the elbow, the squareness of shoulders with respect to the line of direction; for if the step of some be longer than that of others, a separation of elbows and loss of alignment is inevitable; or if the touch of the elbow be not strictly kept, it is impossible for an individual to judge whether he marches abreast his neighbor, or whether there is or is not an interval between them.

TO MARCH BACKWARDS.

Company backwards—Guide right (or *left*)—MARCH.

Carry the left foot to the rear, plant it fourteen inches behind the right, follow with the right, and so on successively.

XIII. THE OBLIQUE STEP.

Which in swiftness corresponds to that of the direct step, but differs in the manner of making it, its length and direction. This should not be undertaken until the men have acquired the habit of taking well the direct step in common time.

To show the principles of this step, cause the men to carry the right foot obliquely to the right and front, twenty-six inches from the left and eighteen inches to the right, turning in the toe a little, in order to keep the shoulders square to the front.

At the command *two*, carry the left foot by the shortest line eighteen inches in front of the right heel, plant, and stand firm.

Continue this exercise at the commands *one*, *two*, or *right*, *left*, until the habit of keeping the shoulders and head square to the front is confirmed. When this is attained, command

Company—Right oblique—Guide right (or) *left*—MARCH.

Step off with the right foot, conforming to the principles before given, and observe particularly to keep the shoulders square to the front, without which the line cannot be preserved parallel to any other line. The same number of steps are taken as in the direct march.

The oblique march to the left is executed on corresponding principles.

TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH, command

Forward—MARCH.

The next step after the word *March*, will be direct.

REMARKS.

The object of this step is to gain ground to the right or left, without changing the direction of the front; so soon, therefore, as the men can oblique without deranging the shoulders, the length of step need not be insisted on, provided ground be gained to the right or left.

XIV. WHEELING.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

Wheelings are of two kinds. From a halt, or on a fixed pivot; and on the march, or on a moveable pivot.

Wheeling on a fixed pivot takes place, in passing from the order in line to the order in column, and from column to line.

Wheelings on a moveable pivot are made in changes of direction in line or column, when the change is made in the direction or side from the guide.

In wheeling from a halt, the pivot man turns in his place without advancing or receding Wheeling on a march, the pivot man takes steps of full nine inches, to clear the wheeling point before the next subdivision arrives on the same ground.

In every case, the man on the wheeling or outer flank takes steps of twenty-eight inches, and the dress is towards this flank. When the wheel is made from a halt, the touch is towards the pivot; when on a march, both touch and dress are towards the outer flank.

The movement of turning to the right or left takes place only when the change of direction is made to the side of the guide, and care must be had not to confound it with the movement of wheeling

WHEELING FROM A HALT, OR ON A FIXED PIVOT

Company—RIGHT—WHEEL.

The 1st lieutenant steps out in front of the centre, and facing the company, and cautions to *touch to the right* and *dress to the left.*

MARCH.

The right guide stands fast, the pivot man makes a full face to the right, the others step off with the left foot, turning the head a little to the left, but preserving the touch towards the pivot. The guide, or man on the left or wheeling flank, takes steps of full twenty-eight inches, casts his eyes, from time to time, along the line, and feels constantly the elbow of the next man, but never pushes him. The others regulate their steps according to their proximity to the flanks, dressing towards the wheeling and touching towards the pivot flank.

For the purpose of elementary instruction, the company may be wheeled round the entire circle once or twice before halting. In this case, the right guide retires and the pivot

man faces at right angles, from time to time, as may be necessary.

Ordinarily, the company will be halted, when the wheeling flank has yet two paces to make to complete the right angle, by the captain commanding.

Company—HALT.

No man stirs after the word *halt*. The captain steps to the flank opposite the pivot, and places the left guide in the direction desired for the line, leaving between him and the pivot man the space required to contain the other man; then commands

Left—DRESS.

The pivot man remains firm; files next to him breaking to the rear if the space is not sufficient to contain them. The company is dressed on the left guide and the pivot man as a basis.

FRONT.

The pivot man takes his post by closing in, if necessary, and files that may have broken to the rear come on the line. The right guide takes his post.

WHEELING ON A MARCH OR WITH A MOVEABLE PIVOT.

The company on a march with the guide left, if desirous to change direction towards the right or from the guide.

Company—Right wheel—MARCH.

The first command should be given when yet four paces from the wheeling point, the captain facing the company.

At the word *march*, the wheel is executed in the same

manner as from a halt, except that the touch of the elbow remains toward the outer flank, and that the pivot man, instead of turning in his place, conforms himself to the movement of the marching flank, feels lightly the elbow of the next man, takes steps of nine inches and thus gains ground forward in describing the arc of a small circle. The front may be concave, but never convex. The guide at the marching flank measures carefully, with his eyes, the ground over which he has to pass and describes the arc of a circle, without suffering himself to be turned aside by either circumstance or person.

Company—Forward—MARCH.

The word *forward* should be given when yet four paces are required to complete the change of direction.

At the word *march*, given the instant the wheel is completed, the guide on the marching flank directs himself straight forward: all retake the full step and bring the head and eyes to the front. The captain who during the wheel faced the company faces to the front.

XV. TURNING.

This is a change of direction towards the same side with the guide.

When yet four paces from the point of change, command

Company—Left turn—

And when abreast of the turning point—

MARCH.

The leading guide faces at right angles, if no other direction be given, and moves in that direction without changing the cadence or length of step. The entire company at once

break off, advance the off shoulder, or that from the guide, and come up by quickening the step to their places in line or column. As they successively arrive abreast the guide, they align themselves on him and the portion of the company already up, gain the touch of the elbow and retake the step from the guide.

XVI. MARCHING BY A FLANK.

Company by the right (or *left*) *flank—Right* (or *left*) FACE.

The company faces towards the point indicated. The officers and guides face with the company.

Company forward—Common time—

1st. Lieut. takes his post by the front elbow of the leading guide now in the front rank ready to lead the company.

MARCH.

Company steps off in the cadence named. File closers keep opposite their respective files. If the right leads, the left guide steps into the rank of file closers—if the left leads, the right guide steps into the line of file closers. The Captain marches abreast the company, but may go elsewhere if needful.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MARCHING BY THE FLANK.

1. That the step be made according to the principles prescribed for the direct step.

2. That at each step the advanced heel of each following man be planted about six inches in advance of the opposite heel (yet on the ground) of the man immediately preceding.

3. That (to avoid treading on the heels of the man that precedes) the knees be not bent.

4. That the head of the man who immediately precedes, covers the heads of all those in front of him.

Company—HALT.

At the word *halt*, each man comes to a stand still, nor will any one stir, though he may have lost his distance. This rule is necessary, to accustom the men to constant preservation of distance.

Front—FACE.

Face to the left if marching by the right flank; if by the left flank, to the right.

TO FILE TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

By file right (or *left*)—MARCH.

The leading guide turns towards the side indicated; if this be towards the front he moves in the arc of a small circle with shortened steps, if from the front with full steps. The 1st Lieut. conforms to the movements of the guide The point should be kept by a marker, or guide designated for that purpose.

Each file as it arrives at the point, wheels as though the front and rear rank men of the same constituted a column; the man on the inner flank shortening his steps and the man on the outer keeping the full step. File closers mark time whilst their files are wheeling, or if the file be by the front rank lengthen out the step to keep opposite their respective files; they are responsible that the files do not open out, and that the rear rank men dress on their front rank files.

XVII. MARCHING BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT) FLANK, TO FORM LINE.

1st. To FIRE TO THE LEFT (or RIGHT.)

Command. *Company—Mark time*—MARCH.
HALT—*Front*—FACE—*Right*—DRESS—FRONT.

2d. To FIRE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT.)

On the right by file into line—MARCH.

The rear rank marks time—also the file closers.

The leading guide turns to the right, moves six paces to the rear and halts. The 1st Lieut. then takes post outside the guide and occupies himself in dressing the files of the two ranks as they come on the line. The first file of the front rank marches straight on until one pace beyond the point where the guide filed to the rear. He then breaks off to the rear and places himself on the left of the guide. The succeeding front rank men, in like manner, continue to march on until one pace beyond the turning point of the preceding, then break to the rear and step to the left of the company already in line.

The rear rank men continue to mark time, until three of the front rank are established on the line, then move forward, break off to the rear when opposite their file leaders and cover them. A fire by file could be opened as the line was being formed.

NOTE.—The same might be effected by the command *Countermarch by file left*—MARCH, when the file is through a semicircle; and afterwards HALT—*Front*—FACE—*Right*—DRESS—FRONT.

3d. To the front.

Company into line—March.

Leading guide continues to move straight on. The men and file closers advance the right (or left) shoulders, break off, come up by a diagonal line, in quick time, successively on the left (or right) of the leading guide. Rear rank men cover. All touch and dress to the guide as they come up. The line established, *guide right* or *left* is given.

4th. Faced to the rear.

Captain faces his company, and commands

Company—Rear into line—March.

Leading guide advances three paces, halts and faces about. The 1st Lieutenant takes post before the guide, who now covers him. The men advance the shoulder towards the front rank, break off, move in a diagonal line in quick time, the file closers and rear rank leading, so as to come up on the former right [or left] of the guide, but a pace in advance of him; then halt, face about, touch and dress towards him, the rear rank covering

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XVIII. TO BREAK INTO COLUMN OF PLATOONS FROM A HALT.

1st. By a wheel.

By platoons right wheel.

Chiefs of platoons [1st and 2d lieutenants] step out two paces in front of their respective platoons.

MARCH.

The covering guide stands fast, and the right front rank man of each platoon faces to the right. Chiefs of platoons halt their platoons before the wheel is complete, and pass to the point where the left of platoons will rest

The guide of each platoon now places himself on the point where the left of his platoon is to rest—the guide of the second covering the first, and each leaving room between himself and the pivot man for the platoon. Chiefs of platoons command

1*st* [or 2*d*] *Platoon—Left*—DRESS, and afterwards FRONT.

Then pass to the front and centre at half platoon distance. File closers move with the rear rank of their platoons.

2d. BY FACING TOWARDS A FLANK AND COMING UP INTO LINE.

Column of platoons to the right.

Chiefs of platoons take post to the right, and in front of their platoons.

By the right flank—Right—FACE.

The company faces to the right, the right guide standing fast. The guides of the platoons are now placed in position where the left of their respective platoons will rest, by the chiefs of platoons.

By platoons into line—MARCH.

Right front rank man of each platoon stands fast—the others advance the right shoulder, break off, and come up diagonally in quick time on the left of the right man of their especive platoons. The platoons are then dressed in the

same manner and by the same commands as in forming a column of platoons by a wheel.

3*d*. By breaking from a flank to the rear into column.

'*By the right of platoons to the rear into column. Company by the right flank*—*Right*—Face.

The company faces to the right. The right files of platoons face about, the rear rank men of these files make a step to the right oblique—the front rank man takes post faced to the rear in the rear rank. The guides of platoons put themselves in advance of the front files which are broken to the rear. The chiefs of platoon take position with the breast against the left elbow of the left file of the preceding platoon.

The chief of the first standing as though another platoon were on his right.

March.

Chiefs of platoons stand fast and observe the files pass. When the head of a platoon has marched to the rear a distance equal to its front, its chief commands.

1*st* [*or* 2*d*] *Platoon*—*Mark time*—March—Halt—*Front* Face.

The left file now places his elbow to the breast of his chief, who then commands—1*st* [*or* 2*d*] *Platoon*—*Left*—Dress—afterwards Front. When the chief takes post in advance of the centre and the guide on the left flank.

Remarks.—Sections may be formed to the right by either of these methods. The word *section* [1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th,] replacing that of *platoon* [1st or 2d]. The chiefs and guides of sections perform the same duties throughout, as those laid down for chiefs and guides of platoons.

When a company acts singly, the captain [or officer in command] marches outside the column. The officers next

in rank respectively, commanding platoons. When acting in conjunction with other companies, the captain commands 1st platoon, and the 1st lieutenant the 2d platoon.

XIX. TO PUT A COLUMN IN MOTION AND CHANGE DIRECTION.

(A column of platoons is supposed right in front, with the guide at the left.)

Column forward—Guides left—MARCH.

The leading guide takes up points on the line of direction, and continues to assume other points as these are severally reached. He is responsible for the cadence, and length of step, and for the direction.

The other guides on his flank, follow in his steps covering him, and observe not to vary the distance from the leading guide. The front rank men touch and dress to the guides, and the rear rank men cover their front rank files. The chiefs of platoons occasionally face towards their platoons to observe the correctness of the march, &c. Should the step be lost at any time, the call to "*the step*" is made. A change may be made at any time from *common* to *quick time* by commanding *Quick time*—MARCH; or the guides may be shifted to the other flank by commanding *Column—Guides* RIGHT. Should the distance be lost by any platoon, it must be regained gradually.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION TOWARDS THE GUIDE.

The captain commands

Change direction to the left;

and marks the point where the change is to be made. This should be at least ten paces in advance.

The chief of the 1st platoon faces his platoon, and at six paces from the point of change, commands

1st platoon—Left turn—

and when the guide of the 1st platoon is directly abreast the point,

MARCH.

The guide turns to the left, and the platoon breaks off and comes up as in turning with an entire company.

The chief of the second platoon also faces his platoon, and commands *2d platoon—left turn*—and when abreast the point of change, MARCH. This platoon makes the turn exactly as the first did.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION FROM THE GUIDE;

that is, towards the right when the guide is left.

Change direction to the right.

The point should be marked as before, and when within six paces the chief of the 1st platoon faces his platoon, and commands

1st platoon—Right wheel—

and when abreast the point,

MARCH,

at which the 1st platoon begins the wheel on a moveable pivot. The wheel continues until the platoon is at right angles to

the former direction, unless some other direction be given When complete, chief 1st platoon commands

1st platoon—Forward—MARCH.

The succeeding platoon continues to march straight forward until its guide is abreast the point of change, then begins the wheel.

A *column of sections* would *change direction* from or towards the guide in like manner.

It will be observed that as the guide may at any time be changed, it is in the power of the directing officer to effect a change of direction by either of these methods at all times.

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

Column—HALT.

This command should be promptly repeated by chiefs of platoons, and as promptly obeyed. All remain steady, though there may be errors in interval, dress, &c. Errors in these and other particulars may be corrected by causing the column to mark time; after which it may be halted or may resume the march, by the command *forward*—MARCH.

XX. A COLUMN RIGHT IN FRONT, TO FORM LINE FACED TO THE LEFT.

1st. BY WHEELING INTO LINE.

The captain or other directing officers halts the column and rectifies the position of the left guides, then commands

Left—DRESS.

Each chief of platoon or section repeats, and going to the left of his platoon dresses it—then commands FRONT.

Left into line wheel.

Chiefs face their commands and caution, *touch to the left and dress to the right.*

MARCH.

Guides stand fast. The left platoons or sections wheel as explained in wheeling from a halt, and are halted by their chiefs when the right has yet two paces to make to complete the wheel The chiefs then fall into the line of file closers, and the captain commands

Company—Right—DRESS.

Afterwards FRONT. When the guides, who until then have remained in front, pass by the flanks to their places in line.

2d. BY FACING THE COLUMN TO THE LEFT AND BRINGING THE FILES INTO LINE.

Form line to the left.

By the left flank—Left—FACE.

The guides stand fast.

Company into line—MARCH.

Files break off and come up as heretofore explained. The captain dresses the company to the right, and at the command *front*, the guides retire from the front.

3d. BY FILING RIGHT FLANKS TO THE FRONT.

This is executed while the company is yet on the march.

Company by the right flank—By file left—

Guides shift to the right, and chiefs of platoons prepare to lead them.

MARCH.

Guides continue direct to the front. The platoons face towards the guides and file in after them to the front. When the head of the 2d platoon comes in up to the rear of the 1st, the chief and guide of the 2d retire, and the 2d platoon closes in with the 1st.

The Company afterwards marks time, halts, and facing to the front dresses to the right.

Each of these methods may be used for bringing a column with the left in front into line faced to the right.

XXI. A COLUMN RIGHT IN FRONT, TO FORM LINE FACED TO THE RIGHT.

(This is executed on the march.)

On the right into line—Column—Guides—RIGHT.

The captain places himself where the right of the company is to rest, some six paces to the right of the right flank, and several paces in advance of it. The chief of the leading platoon faces his platoon, and when it is within six paces of being abreast the point indicated as the right, commands

1*st platoon—Right turn*—followed by MARCH, when exactly abreast.

The platoon turns to the right, comes up so that the right file shall cover the elbow of the officer or marker placed at the point referred to; it then halts and dresses to the right. The succeeding platoon in like manner turns when the 2d platoon has marched up abreast the left of the 1st.

If desired, *firing by file* may begin from the right.

XXII. A COLUMN ON THE MARCH, RIGHT IN FRONT, TO GAIN GROUND TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT) BY A FLANK MOVEMENT.

Company by the right flank.

Guides shift to the right flank.

MARCH.

All face to the right without breaking, and led by the chiefs of platoons move in that direction.

TO RESUME THE MARCH TO THE FRONT.

Company front—MARCH—*Guide*—LEFT.

All without halting face to the front, and resume the direct march.

The movement may be executed when the left is in front, and is applicable alike to a column of sections and to a single company.

Whilst marching by a flank, the platoons or sections may be filed to the front, and thus the company be reformed.

XXIII. TO ADVANCE BY THE RIGHT [or LEFT] OF PLATOONS.

Advance by the right of platoons.

By the right flank—Right—FACE

Company faces to the right; the right files of the platoons break off to the front. The guides and chiefs place themselves in advance to lead; the files face towards the flank indicated.

MARCH.

All step off, the files in rear filing in after those broken to the front.

TO RETREAT FROM EITHER FLANK, command

Retreat by the right (or *left*) *of platoons.*

By the right (or *left*) *flank—Right* [or *left*]—FACE—MARCH.

Executed as the preceding, except that the first files face about, the rear rank men obliqueing to the right [or left] and rear, the front rank men stepping into their places.

The same movements may be executed by the company in line, or in column of sections.

In all cases of a movement to the front or rear by the right or left of platoons or sections, the guide of that division which would be in rear, if the movement were changed to the front, keeps the proper distance from the other.

XXIV. MOVEMENTS BY THE CENTRE OF COMPANY.

TO ADVANCE BY THE CENTRE.

Company—Inward—FACE.

The centre men of the front rank, *i. e.*, the men on the right of the 2d and left of the 1st platoons, step obliquely to the front so as to leave an interval between them, which is occupied by the rear rank men of the same files. All the others face to the centre. The right guide places himself before the left front rank man of the 1st platoon. The 1st lieutenant takes post at the right elbow of this guide.

MARCH.

All step off, the files faced to the centre filing in in succession after those broken to the front.

File closers close in to the centre, mark time, form in rear of the company at the distance of two paces, and follow the company.

TO REFORM THE LINE TO THE FRONT.

Company into line—MARCH.

The files of the 1st platoon advance the left shoulder and come up on the right of the centre files; those of the 2d platoon advance the right shoulder and come up on the left of the centre files. All the rear rank men cover their file leaders. The centre files close in. All close and dress to the centre, and the guides, file closers, &c. resume their places. The command *guide* RIGHT or LEFT follows.

It is evident that this movement applies to an advance by the centre of platoons.

ADVANCING BY THE CENTRE, TO FORM LINE FACED TO THE RIGHT.

Company on the right into line—MARCH.

1st platoon, without halting, faces to the front, advances four paces and halts. 2d platoon comes into line by file on the left of the first, as in Art. XVII. 2d. Rear rank men cover their file leaders—all close in to the centre and dress to the right. File closers, &c., resume their places.

TO FORM FACED TO THE LEFT.

The 2d platoon executes what has just been laid down for the 1st, and the 1st what has been laid down for the second.

TO RETREAT BY THE CENTRE.

Company—Retreat by the centre—Company—Inward—FACE.

All face to the centre, except the centre files, which face about and form abreast faced to the rear, front rank men inside, rear rank outside. The guide takes post before the centre rear rank man of the 1st platoon; 1st lieutenant on his left.

MARCH.

All step off—rear files close in on arriving at the centre. File closers now remain opposite their respective files in line.

TO REFORM THE LINE.

Company—Rear into line—MARCH.

Centre men halt and face about. First platoon comes up on the left of the centre files, file closers and rear rank lead-

ing; second platoon comes up on the right of the centre men. All face about, close in to the centre, and dress to the right or centre as may be ordered.

XXV. MARCHING IN LINE TO BREAK INTO PLATOONS AND REFORM COMPANY. [Right in front.]

Break into platoons.

Chief 1st platoon passes to its front and centre, and commands *1st platoon forward.* Chief of the second, steps to its front and centre, and orders *By the right flank.*

MARCH.

1st platoon marches directly on. The right guide, if the guide be left, shifts to the left. The second platoon faces to the right and marks time until unmasked by the first; then moves forward until in column. Then by the command *front* —MARCH, *guide,* LEFT, is brought to the direct march again.

TO REFORM COMPANY.

Form company.

Chief 1st platoon—*1st platoon by the right flank;* chief 2d platoon—*2d platoon forward.*

MARCH.

1st platoon marches by the right flank, as heretofore explained, until it uncovers the 2d—then *front*—MARCH, and if necessary *mark time*—MARCH until the 2d platoon comes abreast. When the platoons are abreast, the command *forward guide* LEFT follows.

A company may be broken into sections by this method, and again reformed. Its application to a column left in front is manifest.

XXVI. TO BREAK OFF FILES TO THE REAR AND BRING THEM INTO LINE.

Three files (or any number) *from the left* (or *right*) *to the rear*—MARCH.

The files indicated face towards the company, and file in after the next two files thereof; the front rank after the first, and the rear rank after the second files not broken off. Should the files be broken off from the side next the guide, he closes in to the nearest front rank file remaining in line. Other files may, in a similar manner, be broken off, those already in rear obliqueing so as to cover the proper files remaining unbroken.

Files may also be broken off from a column of platoons or sections; but it is necessary in that case that the files broken off should be from the left when the right is in front, and from the right when the left is in front, to allow a subsequent flank movement without first bringing up the rear files. At least seven files in a column of platoons, and five in a column of sections, should remain unbroken. It is important that files to the rear should keep well closed.

Flank movements with files broken off should always be made from that flank which remains entire. Files broken off will in this case conform to the movement, and file in after the unbroken portion.

TO BRING UP THE REAR FILES.

Rear files into line—MARCH.

The files to the rear advance the shoulder next the company, break off, quicken the step and come up in succession to their places in line. The guide of that flank opens out to give room, at the first command. Should only a portion of the files be ordered up, as *Three rear files into line*, the three nearest the company come up into line; the remaining rear files oblique and cover the last two now in line.

Files to the rear stand in the same order as when in line; the flank file bringing up the rear. If file closers are in rear of files to be broken off, these march abreast the same files they previously covered.

XXVII. TO CHANGE FRONT.

[The company being formed in line, and at a halt.]

1st. TO THE RIGHT.

Company—Change front to the right.

By the right flank—Right—FACE.

The left guide places himself in front of and facing the right, and at company distance. The captain steps out in front of the right, faces the company and commands

Company into line—MARCH.

Right front rank man stands fast, the others move diagonally

in quick time, and come up successively on his left. All the rear rank men cover their file leaders. Captain dresses the company to the left, and commanding FRONT, he and the guides resume their posts in line.

2d. To THE LEFT,

Change front to the left—Company—By the left flank—Left—FACE.

Right guide comes out and posts himself at company distance, and in front of the left guide.

Company into line—MARCH.

Executed as the foregoing, Company dressed to the right.

3d. To THE REAR.

Countermarch—Company—By the right flank—Right—FACE.

Guides face about—company faces to the right and breaks off to the rear. 1st lieutenant takes post at the left elbow of the right front rank man.

Countermarch, by file left—MARCH.

The company is led by the 1st lientenant around the right guide, and brought parallel to its former position, distant one pace. When the right is within a pace of the left guide, the 1st lieutenant commands

Mark time—MARCH—HALT *Front*—FACE—*Right*—DRESS.

The company is dressed on the two guides as a basis; at the word *Front*, given when the dress is completed, they shift to their proper flanks.

A countermarch may likewise be made, when the company is marching by a flank. In this case the guides file with the company,

A countermarch in all cases must be made by the front, in order to avoid crowding the line of file closers; that is, by filing to the left when the right flank leads, and to the right when the left flank leads.

MANUAL OF ARMS FOR INFANTRY

WITH PERCUSSION LOCKS AND BAYONETS WITH CLASPS.

Arms with percussion locks require to be handled with much care to prevent the hammer (cock) from becoming loose, by which its direct fall on the cone (nipple) would be rendered uncertain. When unloaded, they will at all times be used with the hammer down upon the cone; but when loaded, and the cap or primer being on the cone, the piece will be carried half cocked for safety; when there is no cap on the cone, the vent will be closed with the hammer resting upon it. Percussion caps will be carried provisionally in a leather pocket attached to the waist belt by loops, in a manner to admit of its being moved upon the belt.

POSITION OF SHOULDER—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—The musket in the left hand, the arm very little bent, the elbow back, near the body, the palm of the hand

pressing on the outer flat of the butt, the outer edge of the latter on the upper joints of the fingers, the heel of the butt between the fore and middle fingers, the thumb on the front screw of the butt-plate, the remaining fingers under the butt, the butt more or less kept back, according to the conformation of the soldier, so that the piece seen from the front may appear to be perpendicular, and also that the movement of the thigh, in marching, may not raise it, or cause it to waver, the stock below the tail-band, resting against the hollow of the shoulder, just within the joint, the right arm hanging naturally, as prescribed for the soldier without arms.

Support---ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece smartly with the left hand, at the same time seize the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand four inches below the lock not turning the piece.

2*d motion.*—Take the left hand from the butt, extend the left fore arm across the body, under the cock, the hand flat under the right breast.

3*d motion.*—Take off the right hand quickly to the side.

REST.

Bring up the right hand smartly to the small of the stock, at same time step out the right foot opposite its place, the heel on a line with the left toe, and stand at ease.

Attention—COMPANY, (OR SQUAD.)

At the word attention, fetch up the right foot to its place At the word company or squad, take off the right hand quickly to the side.

Carry—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Carry quickly the right hand to the small

2*d motion.*—Place quickly the left hand upon the butt.

3*d motion.*—Let fall smartly the right hand into its position, and drop with the left. At the same time the piece into the position of shoulder arms.

Arms—PORT.

Throw the piece diagonally across the body, the lock to the front; seize it smartly at the same instant with both hands, the right hand at the handle as high and opposite the elbow, the left hand seizing the piece as high and opposite the shoulder.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Bring the piece smartly to the left shoulder, placing the left hand under the butt

2*d motion.*—Drop the right hand smartly by the side

Present—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise and turn the piece with the left hand, the lock out, and seize the small at the same time with the right hand, the piece perpendicular, and detached from the shoulder; the left hand remaining under the butt.

2*d motion.*—Complete the turning inward of the piece so as to bring it erect before the centre of the body, the rammer to the front. Seize it smartly at the same time with the left hand above the lock, the little finger touching the lock plate, the thumb extended along the stock, the forearm resting on the body without constraint, and the hand at the height of the elbow, the right hand fingers closed and pointing downwards.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Turn the piece with the right hand, the barrel out, raise and support it against the left shoulder with the right hand, drop the left under the butt, the right hand resting on without grasping the handle.

2*d motion.*—Drop quickly the right hand into its position.

Order—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Drop the piece smartly by extending the left arm, without extorting the shoulder, seize it at the same time with the right hand above and near the tail-band. Quit the hold of the left hand, and carry the piece opposite the right shoulder, the rammer in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the right hand supported against the hip, the butt three inches from the ground, the piece erect, the left hand hanging by the side.

2*d motion.*—Let the piece slip through the right hand to the ground without shock, the hand low, the barrel between the thumb and forefinger, the other fingers extended and joined, the muzzle two inches from the shoulder, the toe or beak of the butt against and in line with toe of the right foot the barrel perpendicular.

REST.

Let the right foot retire to the rear opposite its place, the toe in line with the left heel, the thumb of the left hand in the right, the shoulder square to the front, the piece against the right shoulder.

Attention—COMPANY (OR SQUAD.)

At the second word resume the position of order arms.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece with a uniform motion from the ground, thrown at once into the left shoulder at the same time receive the butt with the left hand, and the right hand diagonally across the body, the fingers closed, the little finger upon the hammer.

2*d motion.*—Let fall the right hand smartly into its position.

Unfix—BAYONET.

1*st motion.*—Drop the piece by a smart extension of the left arm, seize it with the right hand above and near the tail-band.

2*d motion.*—Drop the piece with the right hand along the left thigh, seize it with the left hand above the right, lengthen out the left arm, rest the butt on the ground without shock, and carry at the same time the right hand to the bayonet with the thumb. Turn the clasp against the stop, and then seize the bayonet at the socket and shank.

3*d motion.*—Wrest off the bayonet, return it to the scabbard, place immediately the right little finger on the butt of the rammer, lower the left hand along the barrel in extending the arm without depressing the shoulder.

Shoulder—ARMS.

As the first motion of cast about.

2*d motion.*—Seize the butt with the left hand.

3*d motion.*—Take off the right hand to the side.

Secure —ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Seize quickly the piece with the right hand, the thumb on the counterplate, and the fore-finger against the cock; detach the piece from the shoulder at the same time, the barrel to the front, seize it at the tail-band with the left hand, the thumb extended on the rammer, the piece erect, opposite to the shoulder, the left elbow on the piece.

2*d motion.*—Reverse the piece, pass it under the left arm, the left hand remaining at the tail-band, the thumb on the rammer, to prevent it from sliding out, the little finger resting

against the thigh, the point of the bayonet six or eight inches from the ground, the right hand falling at the same time into its position.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece with the left hand, but not too suddenly; seize the handle with the right hand to support it against the shoulder; quit the hold of the left hand, and place it quickly under the butt.

2*d motion*—Let fall smartly the right hand to its position, drop at the same time the piece into the position of shoulder-arms.

Fix—BAYONETS.

1*st* and 2*d motions.*—As the first and second motions of UNFIX-BAYONETS, except at the end of the second motion, the right hand goes to seize the bayonet by the socket and shank, so that the lower [now upper] end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the palm.

3*d motion.*—Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, carry and fix it on the muzzle, turning the clasp towards the body with the right thumb; place immediately the right little finger on the head of the rammer, lower the left hand along the barrel, in extending the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

Shoulder ARMS.

The same as from unfix Bayonet.

To right shoulder—SHIFT ARMS.

1*st motion.*—As the same as first motion of Present Arms.

2*d motion.*—Carry the piece across the body, place the cock upon the right shoulder, the muzzle up.

3*d motion.*—Slip the right hand on the flat of the butt, so

that the toe may be between the two first fingers, let fall the left hand by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS.

1*st motion.*—Raise the piece with the right hand perpendicular, and fetch the cock under the arm, at the same time seize it with the left hand above the lock.

2*d motion.*—Carry it across the body to left shoulder, at same time slip the right hand to the small of the stock and receive the butt with the left hand at the hip.

3*d motion.*—Take off the right hand smartly to the side.

Trail—ARMS.

1st *motion.*—As the first motion of ORDER-ARMS.

2*d motion.*—Incline a little the muzzle to the front, the butt to the rear, and about three inches from the ground; the right hand supported at the hip, sustains the piece so that the man in the rear-rank may not touch with the bayonet, the man in his front.

Shoulder—ARMS.

At the word SHOULDER, raise the piece perpendicularly in the right hand; at the word ARMS, execute what is prescribed for the shoulder, from ORDER ARMS.

Charge—BAYONET.

1*st motion.*—Make a half face to the right on the left heel, place at the same time the right foot behind, and at right angles with the left, the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and about three inches from the left heel; raise and turn the piece with the left hand, the lock outwards, and seize the handle at the same time with the right hand, the musket perpendicular and detached from the shoulder; leave the left hand under the butt.

2*d motion.*—Bring down the piece with the right hand into he left, the latter seizing it a little in advance of the tail-band, the barrel up, the left elbow near the body, the right hand supported against the hip, the point of the bayonet at the height of the eye.

Shoulder—ARMS

1*st motion.*—Face to the front by turning on the left heel bring up the right by the side of the left heel; at the same time, spring up the piece with the right hand to the left shoulder, and place the left hand under the butt.

2*d motion.*—Let fall smartly the right hand into its position.

LOAD IN TEN TIMES (being at *Shoulder Arms.*)

1. *Load.*

ONE TIME AND TWO MOTIONS.

1*st motion* —Drop the piece by a quick extension of the left arm; seize it, with the right hand, above and near the lower band; and, at the same time, carry the right foot forward, the heel against the hollow of the left foot.

2*d motion.*—Drop the piece with the right hand along the left thigh; seize it, with the left hand above the right, and with the left hand let it descend to the ground without shock, the piece touching the left thigh, and the muzzle opposite the centre of the body; carry the right hand quickly to the cartridge-box and open it.

The remaining motions as page 37, beginning at No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.*

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* If the *minnie* ball be used, the ramming will be done gently, sufficiently to send the ball home.

If the *priming attachment* is used, the command will be *load in eight*

10. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

ONE TIME AND TWO MOTIONS.

1*st motion.*—Face to the front by turning on the left heel; bring up the right by the side of the left heel; at the same time bring the piece briskly with the right hand to the left shoulder, and place the left hand under the butt.

2*d motion.*—Let fall smartly the right hand into its position at *Shoulder Arms.*

READY (from the position of *Shoulder Arms.*)

ONE TIME AND FOUR MOTIONS.

1*st motion.*—Turn the piece with the left hand, the lock to the front; seize it at the handle, with the right hand, and turn the left toe a little to the front; at the same time place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

2*d motion.*—Bring the piece, with the right hand, to the middle of the body; place the left hand, the little finger just above the lock, the thumb extended on the stock at the height of the chin, the counterplate (or S) almost turned toward the body, the rammer obliquely to the left and front.

3*d motion.*—Place the thumb on the head of the hammer, the fingers under and on the guard, the elbow at the height of the hand.

4*th motion.*—Close the right elbow smartly to the body in cocking; seize the piece at the handle, let it descend along the body in the left hand to the tail-band, which will remain at the height of the shoulder.

READY (from the position of *Prime.*)*

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times; the commands *cast about* and *prime* are omitted, and the eighth command will be *shoulder arms*, and will be executed in the same manner as from the position of *fix bayonet.*

* If the *priming attachment* is used, the command will be *load in eight*

ONE TIME AND ONE MOTION.

Place the thumb of the right hand on the hammer (the fingers remaining under and against the guard,) cock the piece and seize the handle with the right hand.

Aim.

ONE TIME AND ONE MOTION.

Raise the butt to the shoulder; drop, smartly, the muzzle, the left hand remaining at the tail band; support the butt against the right shoulder, the left elbow a little down; shut the left eye, direct the right along the barrel, drop the head upon the butt to catch the object, and place the fore finger on the trigger. The rear rank will, at the same time, carry the right foot about eight inches towards the left heel of the man next on the right.

Fire.

ONE TIME AND ONE MOTION.

Apply the fore-finger with force to the trigger, without further lowering or turning the head, and remain in that position.

LOAD [from the position of *Fire.*]

ONE TIME AND TWO MOTIONS.

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times; the commands *cast about* and *prime* are omitted. and the eighth command will be *shoulder arms*, and will be executed in the same manner as from the position of *fix bayonet.*

If *priming attachment* is used, READY *from position of prime* will be omitted, and READY *from the position of return rammer* substituted, as follows:

First motion.—Raise the piece with the left hand along the left side, the left hand at the height of the eyes, the fore arm touching the piece: seize the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, at the same time make a half face to the right, turning on the left heel, and place the hollow of the right foot against the heel of the left.

Second, Third and Fourth Motions.—Will be the same as the *second, third* and *fourth motions* of READY from the position of *shoulder arms.*

1*st motion.*—Bring back the piece quickly with both hands depress the butt strongly by extending the right arm, and carry it, with the arm thus extended, to the left side, the barrel to the front and opposite to the left shoulder, the left hand at the height of the chin, the back of the hand to the front, the left fore-arm touching the stock; at the same time face to the front and carry the right foot forward, the heel against the hollow of the left foot.

2*d motion.*—Let go the handle with the right hand, let the piece descend through the left to the ground, without shock, and take the position of the second motion of *Load*, when loading in *ten times*.

SHOULDER ARMS [from the *Fire.*]

ONE TIME AND TWO MOTIONS.

1*st motion.*—Bring back the piece with both hands, face to the front; carry the piece against the left shoulder and place the left hand under the butt.

2*d motion.*—Let fall, smartly, the right hand into its position at *Shoulder Arms*.

After the words *Ready* and *Aim* are given, if it is desired to bring the musket to the shoulder without firing, the order will be as follows:

Recover—ARMS.

ONE TIME AND ONE MOTION.

Withdraw the finger from the trigger, throw up smartly the muzzle, and retake the position of the fourth motion of *Ready*.

Shoulder—ARMS (from the Recover.)*

* If the priming attachment is used, the *priming paper* or *tape* will be torn close off at the orifice from which it appears, and the hammer allowed gently to fall upon the cone.

At the word *Shoulder*, bring the piece to the middle of the body, the left thumb at the height of the chin, the little finger just above the lock; next place the right thumb on the head of the hammer, support the fore-finger on the trigger, sustain at the same time the hammer carefully in its descent to the position of half-cock, then seize the handle of the piece with the right hand. At the word *Arms*, carry the piece smartly to the shoulder, and take the position of *Shoulder Arms*.

LOAD IN FOUR TIMES.*

Load.—One. Execute the first time of loading, handle cartridge, tear cartridge, charge cartridge; Two. Draw rammer, enter it as far as the hand, and ram twice; Three. Return rammer, cast about, and prime; Four. Execute the *tenth* time of loading.

If the soldier be at the *Ready*, from *Shoulder Arms*, the same commands and means will be used, in returning from this position to that of *Shoulder Arms*, as were prescribed in coming to the latter from the *recover*; but if he be at the *Ready*, from the position of *Prime*, when the command *Shoulder Arms* is given, he will, at the word *Shoulder*, support the piece firmly with the left hand, half-cock, as has been explained, and seize the piece at the handle with the right hand. At the word *Arms*, face to the front and complete the time.

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* If the *priming attachment* is used, the command will be LOAD IN THREE TIMES; *one* and *two* will be executed as above provided; *three* will be, return rammer and shoulder arms, as from the position of *fix bayonet*.

COMPANY EXERCISE FOR CAVALRY.

Definitions of certain terms of Formation and Manœuvre.

A RANK—Is any number of men side by side in line.

Cavalry are said to be marching by—

FILES—When each front-rank man has his rear-rank man following him, the whole in one single string.

TWOS—When each front-rank "two" has its rear-rank "two" following it, being a column two abreast.

FOURS—When each front-rank "four" has its rear-rank "four" by its side, being a column of eight abreast.

SECTIONS OF FOURS—When each front-rank "four" has its rear-rank "four" following it, being a column four abreast.

A PLATOON—Is the fourth part of a squadron. Platoons in squadron are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, from the right.

A COMPANY—Is the half of a squadron. Companies are right and left in each squadron.

A SQUADRON—Two or more squadrons compose a corps or regiment. Squadrons are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, &c. from the right.

CLOSE ORDER—The ordinary distance at which the rear rank is formed behind the front-rank—one yard or pace.

OPEN ORDER—The increased distance taken by the rear rank on some occasions of parade—six yards or paces.

FRONT—The direction towards which the line faces when formed—the extent from flank to flank—that is, the breadth.

The extent of front of a squadron is to be calculated at about as many yards as it contains files.

DEPTH—Distance from front to rear.

DISTANCE—Space between one division and another in column.

From one horse to another when marching in file, twos fours, or sections of fours—one yard.

From one squadron to another in close column---ten yards.

From one squadron, company, or platoon, to another, in open column. The extent of front of such squadron, company, or platoon, taken from front-rank to front-rank, adding ten paces for the interval between squadrons when in line.

The depth of two ranks, taking the length of the fullest sized cavalry horses, at eight feet, and the distance between the ranks at three feet, is to be reckoned at about nineteen feet.

INTERVALS—Spaces between squadrons and regiments in line---those between squadrons, ten paces; those between regiments, fifteen.

POINTS OF DIRECTION---Objects towards which it is intended to march in line or column. The directing guide must march perfectly straight, by always keeping in line two objects at some distance before him.

FLANK.---The extremity of the right or left of a military body in line or column.

DIRECTING FLANK---That flank of a column towards which the guides cover in marching. When the column is marching with the right in front, the left is the directing flank; with the left in front, the right (except under peculiar circumstances or manœuvres.) The directing flank is indicated by the commands "*guide left*," or "*guide right*," as the case may be, and the dressing is towards that flank. Pressure must be yielded when coming from that flank, and resisted when coming from the opposite flank.

PIVOT.—The man on that flank which forms the central point in wheeling.

ALIGNMENT---A straight line, upon which a body of troops is to form.

Every division which is to be aligned upon another, will halt abreast of the rear-rank, parallel to the line of formation, to move forward into the alignment of the division already formed.

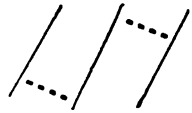
INVERSION---When the squadrons are not in their proper order; or when the right are to the left, and the left to the right.

COLUMN---A line broken into several parts, each part following exactly behind the other.

COLUMN OF ROUTE---A column (of twos or sections of fours) for convenience and ease.

DIRECT ECHELLON--A line broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear, in this manner---

OBLIQUE ECHELLON---A line broken into several parts by wheels from line, or column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other--- thus:



PACES---There are three paces, the walk, the trot, and the gallop. The walk at the rate of three and a half to four miles an hour. The trot at eight miles and a half an hour. The gallop at eleven miles an hour. The gallop is not considered applicable to general puposes of manœuvre, though it may be used occasionally for very simple formations.

The rate of charge should not exceed the speed of the slowest horses.

To preserve uniformity of movement, the trot and gallop should commence gradually, and by the whole body at the same time.

The term pace, by which distance and intervals are measured, is reckoned at one yard.

COMMANDS---Are of two kinds, those of caution and those of execution. They should be given in a firm and clear tone, and repeated by the chiefs of subdivisions. There should be a short pause between the command of caution and of execution. At the command of caution, chiefs of subdivisions will caution their subdivisions as to the particular movement which each has to perform.

The commands *march* and *halt* should be instantly repeated by chiefs of subdivisions. When a line breaks from a halt by a wheel the chief of each subdivision will judge of the instant when the movement ought to finish to order *halt*, and *left*, or *right-dress*.

At the word *march*, a line or column will move at a walk, unless the command indicates a different pace. When a command is not distinctly heard by some part of the line, each officer (when the intention is obvious) will conform as quickly as possible to the movement which he sees executed on his right or left, according to the point from whence he perceives it to be given.

MOUNTING.

Stand to Horse.

The position of the man is on the left side of the horse, square to the front; toes on a line with the horse's fore feet; right hand, back upwards, holding the rein of the snaffle over the curb, six inches from the ring of the bitt; left hand hanging down by the thigh.

Prepare to Mount.

Face to the right, place the left hand where the right was, and run the right up to the middle of the reins or *knob*, which is held between the finger and thumb; step to the right opposite the horse's shoulder, and taking both sides of the curb-rein with the left hand, just under the right, put the little finger between them, the back of the hand towards the horse's head; run down the left hand to the neck of the horse, and still holding the bridle, seize with the fore-fingers of the left hand, a lock of the mane, about a foot from the saddle; seize the stirrup-leather with the right hand near the stirrup; step back with the right foot, and place the ball of the left in the stirrup, the left knee close to the horse's shoulder, and the right hand on the cantle of the saddle.

Mount

By a spring from the right foot, rise in the stirrup, bring both heels together, knees against the saddle, and body upright; place the right hand on the pommel and support the body, while the right leg passes clear over the horse, the right knee closes on the saddle, and the body comes gently into it; the left hand quits the mane and the right the pommel; the snaffle-rein is laid with the right hand, back upwards, into the left, the middle finger dividing them, the superfluous part of the reins hanging down on the off-side; both reins are pressed between the thumb and first joint of the fore-finger, the bridle hand raised so as just to feel the horse's mouth; the right foot takes the stirrup without the aid of hand or eye.

POSITION ON HORSEBACK.

The body balanced in the middle of the saddle; head upright and square to the front; shoulders well thrown back; chest advanced; upper part of the arms hanging down straight

from the shoulder; left elbow bent, and slightly closed to the hips: little finger on a level with the elbow; wrist rounded, throwing the knuckles to the front; thigh stretched down from the hip; the flat of the thigh well turned inward to the saddle; knees a little bent; legs hanging straight down from the knee and near the horse's sides; heels stretched down, the toes raised from the insteps, and as near the horse's sides as the heels.

DISMOUNTING.

Prepare to Dismount.

The right hand takes the rein above the left; the right foot quits the stirrup; the left hand slides forward on the rein and seizes a lock of the mane about twelve inches from the saddle, feeling the horse's mouth very gently; the right hand drops the reins to the off-side, and is placed on the holster.

Dismount

Supporting the body with the right hand and left foot, the right leg is brought clear over to the near side; heels close; the right hand on the cantle preserves the balance of the body; the right foot is brought to the ground, and then the left; seize the reins with the right hand under the left, and advance, left foot first, to the position of STAND TO HORSE.

RIDING LESSON.

Aids are given by the hand and leg: corrections and animations by the spur.

To MARCH—At the word FORWARD, raise the hand so as to feel gently the horse's mouth, and approach the legs without closing them: this is called "to gather the horse," and is preparatory to all movements. At the word MARCH, turn the nails downwards, so as to give a little more rein, and

close the calves of both legs according to the sensibility of the horse: when the horse obeys, ease the legs by degrees, and replace the hand quietly in its former position.

To HALT—At the word HALT, feel the reins equally and firmly, drawing the hand towards the body, and closing for an instant both legs, in order to press the horse well up to the bridle: when the horse has obeyed, resume the former position.

To REIN BACK—Raise the hand a little and draw it gently to the centre of the body, bending a little forward, till the horse obeys—use the calves of the legs only to keep him straight; ease the reins after every step and feel them again.

To TURN TO THE RIGHT.—Open the right rein and close gradually the right leg, making the horse pass over a quarter of a circle of two or three paces, on the line of the shoulders; diminish the effect of the rein and right leg, and sustain the horse with the left rein and leg, to terminate the movement. *Turning to the Left*, is performed on the same principles, by contrary movements.

To TURN TO THE RIGHT [or LEFT] ABOUT, is performed by similar movements contiuued, making the horse pass over a half circle of about five paces, on the line of the shoulders.

To TROT.—Ease the reins and press the calves of both legs, according to the horse's temper; then feel both reins to raise the fore-hand.

To CANTER.—A light and firm feeling of the reins, to raise the horse's fore-hand; a pressure of both legs, to bring the haunches under him.

PASSAGING.—When ground is to be taken to a flank, by passaging the whole move at the words RIGHT [or LEFT] PASS, MARCH—until the word HALT. In passaging to the right, at the words RIGHT PASS, propel the horse's shoulders to the right, by opening the right rein and slightly closing the right

leg: at the word MARCH, open the right rein and close the left leg, in order to make the haunches follow; hold the right leg ready to sustain the horse. Passaging to the left is executed by contrary movements.

OBLIQUING.—At the words RIGHT OBLIQUE, MARCH, each man makes a quarter turn of his horse to the right so that his right knee comes behind the left knee of the man on his right; the man on the right of the rank marches steadily in the direction indicated to him, the others dress on him. The rear-rank moves in the same manner, and is regulated by the front-rank, which it takes care to conform to; and thus the horses' heads of the rear-rank are directed in rear of the second man from their leader towards the right. In obliquing to the left the same principles and contrary movements are employed.

WHEELING.—Wheelings are of two kinds, from a halt, and upon the move: in either case the dressing is to the outer or marching flank.

FROM THE HALT.—The pivot man turns his horse on his fore-feet, keeps his ground, and comes gradually round with the rank. The outward flank man looks to his rank, regulates the pace at which the wheel is made, and conducts the flank so as to avoid crowding on the rank, the men resisting pressures from the outward and yielding to pressure from the inward flank. The rear-rank must rein back at the pivot and partly passage and incline towards the wheeling flank in order to cover.

ON THE MOVE.—Both flanks are kept in motion: the inner flank describing an arc of a lesser circle; the outer flank describing an arc of the large circle and moving about one half faster than the rate at which the body is marching; the intermediate men conforming to the movements of the flanks. Pressure must be yielded when coming from the side toward

the guide, and resisted from the opposite side, whether the guide be on the pivot, or the marching flank.

In the evolutions, the wheelings are on a fixed pivot. In changes of direction in column the wheels are made on the move so as not to retard the march, the arcs described by the pivots are five paces, and when marching in column of four, or twos, the pivot wheel without slacking the pace.

The wheelings should be first practised in single rank.

In wheeling from line into column, the dressing after the wheel is to the marching flank.

OF THE SQUAD.

The first drills should be in single rank of squads not exceeding twelve men. The following examples apply to a squad of sixteen men in two ranks, but they are equally applicable to a squad in single rank, by leaving out what regards the rear-rank in the instructions.

The marches and formations should be executed as often by the left as by the right; but in order to avoid repetitions of right and left, they are laid down with reference to the former hand only.

After the men go through the whole correctly at a walk, the marches and formations should be performed generally at a trot.

Short halts should take place at intervals; the men should also be dismounted at least once during the drill.

FORMATION OF THE SQUAD.

The squad is formed in two ranks at open order, six yards distance: the men in the position of STAND TO HORSE.

ATTENTION, SQUAD—TELL OFF BY FOURS.—The men of each rank number themselves *one, two, three, four*, from right to left.

PREPARE TO MOUNT.—Numbers *two* and *four* step forward with the right foot, face their horses, take the snaffle rein with both hands near the ring, rein back their horses gently to the distance of four yards, and all prepare to mount.

MOUNT.—As already explained. Being mounted, numbers *two* and *four* move into their intervals gently, and the rear-rank closes to the distance of one yard from the front-rank.

In dismounting in two ranks, at the words PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, numbers one and three of the front-rank move forward four paces, and two and four of the rear-rank rein back the same distance.

The whole are then dismounted as already explained.

Alignments.

The three right files of each rank are placed four paces forward and aligned.

BY FILE, RIGHT-DRESS.—The men of each rank advance singly and dress on the men of their respective ranks already established, taking care not to pass beyond them, and feeling the touch of the boot gently to the right.

FRONT.—The men turn their heads to the front. Dressing back is practised in the same manner. After the men are sufficiently practised to align by files, they are taught to align by the whole rank at once, by the command RIGHT-DRESS.

Marching to the Right.

BY FOURS.

FOURS, RIGHT.—Each rank wheels by fours to the right.

GUIDE, LEFT-MARCH.—The whole move forward dressing to the left.

By Sections of Fours.

SECTIONS OF FOURS-RIGHT.—The whole wheel fours right, as before.

GUIDE LEFT-MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank marches straight forward, its rear-rank inclining and covering it; the remainder move off their ground in succession in the same manner: first a front-rank four, and then a rear-rank four, alternately.

By Twos.

TWOS-RIGHT.—The right hand two of the front-rank wheels to the right; the remainder turn their horses' heads towards the right.

MARCH.—The leading two marches straight forward, followed by its rear-rank two: the remainder move off their ground in succession in the same manner; first a front-rank two and then a rear-rank two, alternately, the whole covering by the left.

Marches to the right by Files, are made according to the same principles as By Twos, substituting in the command FILES for TWOS. The files should be instructed to cover accurately.

Formations to the Left.

If the column is marching by subdivisions of eight, or if the front of subdivisions exceed that number, the column must be halted before it is wheeled into line; in other cases the formations may be made from the move.

From Fours.

COLUMN-HALT—LEFT INTO LINE WHEEL—MARCH.—The whole of the fours wheel to the left, and dress to the right.

From Sections of Fours.

LEFT INTO LINE-MARCH.—The leading four wheels to the left, and moves up three horses' lengths, followed by its rear rank; the remainder continue moving on, and as each four arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the left, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs, dressing to the right.

Formations to the left, From Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same command as From Sections of Fours.

Formation to the Right or Reverse Flank.

These formations are made from the move.

From Fours.

ON RIGHT INTO LINE-MARCH.—The rear-rank fours check their pace till the front-rank fours of the rank next behind come up abreast of them; in the meantime the leading four of the front-rank wheels to the right, and advances three horses' lengths beyond the right flank of the column, and halts: its rear-rank wheeling to the right, covering it and moving up to the proper distance; the remainder continue to move on, each four wheeling to the right when opposite its place, and forming up to the rank to which belongs, dressing to the right.

From Sections of fours.

ON RIGHT INTO LINE-MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank wheels to the right, advances three horses' lengths, and halts; its rear-rank four arriving behind it, wheels, covers, and moves up to its proper distance; the remainder continue moving on, and as each four arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the right, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs, dressing to the right.

Formations to the right from Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same command as From Sections of Fours.

Formations to the Front.

These formations are made from a halt, or move.

From Fours.

FRONT INTO LINE-MARCH.—The leading four of the front rank advances three horses' lengths and halts, its rear-rank fours moving up by an incline, to its proper distance and covering it; the rest of the rear-rank fours check their pace till the front-rank fours of the rank next behind come up abreast of them, the whole moving up into line by inclining to the left, and dressing, as they come up, by the right.

From Sections of Fours.

FRONT INTO LINE-MARCH.—The leading four of the front rank advances three horses' lengths and halts, its rear-rank four moving up to its proper distance, and covering it: the remainder move up into line, by inclining to the left, and dressing, as they come up, to the right.

Formations to the front, from Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same commands as from Sections of Fours.

To Advance in Line.

SQUAD, FORWARD, GUIDE LEFT (or RIGHT) MARCH.—The whole move forward together, dressing towards the guide, who marches straight to the front on the points of direction.

To Retire in Line.

This may be done either from a halt, or on the move : in both cases the wheels about must be on a fixed pivot.

FOURS RIGHT (or LEFT) ABOUT.—Each rank wheels about by fours.

GUIDE RIGHT (or LEFT) MARCH.—The word MARCH, to be given, the instant the fours have gone about, and the whole move forward together, dressing towards the guide.

To resume the natural order the same commands and means are observed.

Diminution and Increase of Front.

These movements are intended for the passage of defiles, and will be executed by the sub-divisions in successions, at the same given point.

In diminishing from platoons to sections of fours and so down to files, it will be necessary first to halt the column, in order to avoid crowding and confusion, which would, otherwise, obviously arise from the want of space necessary to execute the movements.

Diminish. From Squadron to Companies.

BY COMPANIES, MARCH.—The right company continues to move forward; the left company halts until its right is cleared, when its chief gives the words *right oblique, march*, and as soon as it covers in column, *forward guide—left.*

From Companies to Platoons.

BY PLATOONS-MARCH.—The first platoon continues to move forward ; the second platoon halts until its right is disengaged, when its chief gives the word, *right oblique, march*, and as soon as it covers in column, *forward, guide-left.* The

fourth platoon executes the same movement when it arrives at the place where the second platoon broke

From Platoons to sections of Fours.

By Sections of Fours, March.—The leading right hand four continues to move forward followed by its rear-rank ; the leading left hand four halts until its right is disengaged when it obliques to the right, followed by its rear-rank, and covers in column by the left. All the other fours execute the same movement, as they arrive in succession on the same ground.

From sections of Fours to Twos.

By Twos, March.—The leading right hand two followed by its rear-rank, continues to move forward; the leading left hand two, halts until its right is disengaged, when it obliques to the right, followed by its rear-rank, and covers in column by the left. All the other twos execute the same movement as they successively arrive on the same ground.

From Twos to Files.

By Files, March.—The leading right hand file continues to move forward, followed by its left hand file, which obliques to the rifiht for the purpose. All the other files make the same movements as each arrives at the same point.

Increase. From Files to Twos

Form Twos, March —The leading file continues to move forward ; the remainder move on at a trot, numbers two and four, forming on the left of one and three, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From Twos to sections of Fours.

FORM SECTIONS OF FOURS, MARCH.—The leading twos move steadily forward; the remainder move on at a trot, numbers three and four forming on the left of one and two, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From sections of Fours to Platoons.

FORM PLATOONS, MARCH.—The leading section moves steadily forward, the others move on at a trot, the left sections forming on the left of the right sections of platoons, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From Platoons to Companies.

FORM COMPANIES, MARCH.—The first platoon moves steadily forward; the others move on at a trot, the second platoon forming on the left of the first, and the fourth on the left of the third, as they successively arrive at the same point, and then dropping into a walk.

From Companys to Squadron.

FORM SQUADRON, MARCH.—The right company moves steadily forward; the left company moves at a trot, obliques to the left, forms on the left of the right company and then drops into a walk.

In the foregoing movements, the column is supposed to be marching right in front. If the column should be marching with the left in front, the movements would be executed by inverse means

Formation of the Company.

Each company forms on its own parade, in single rank, according to size from right to left, the tallest men and horses on the right.

The company is next divided into two equal parts, those on the right to compose the front-rank, those on the left, the rear-rank.

IN TWO RANKS FORM COMPANY.—The men composing the front-rank advance four paces dressing by the right. The men of the rear-rank turn their horses' heads to the right.

MARCH.—The men of the rear-rank file off to the right in rear of the front-rank: and as each arrives opposite his file leader, he turns to the left and covers at the distance of one yard.

The company is then divided into two platoons, the first platoon on the right, the second on the left; each consisting of eight files.

The non-commissioned officers are next posted as follows: the first sergeant, on the right of the company, in the rank of file-closers, (one yard from the rear-rank,) the second, third, fourth, and fifth sergeants, in the front-rank on the right and left of each platoon, each covered by a corporal. The company thus formed will present thirty-two men, including sergeants and corporals in the ranks, or sixteen files.

The captain is in front of the centre of the company, one yard from the front-rank; the first lieutenant commands the first platoon, and the second lieutenant commands the second platoon, each taking post in front of the centre of his platoon in a line with the captain.

The saddler and farrier are in rear of the left of the company, eight yards in rear of the rank of file-closers; and the trumpets twenty yards in rear of the centre

The company being formed, the men, including the non-commissioned officers in the ranks are told off by fours, beginning on the right of each rank.

It is recommended to the militia to form and exercise in single rank, both as a simpler formation and as more useful and effective on many occasions in which they may be required to act.